MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET.....WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

VOL. 7. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1848. NO. 29.

PUBLISHED BY
W. & W. J. BUCKMINSTER.

TERMS, $2,00 in advance—if payment is delayed longer than six months $2,50 will be charged.

☞ Papers not discontinued without a personal or written notice from the subscriber or postmaster, and arrearages paid.

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AGRICULTURE.

TRIMMING TREES.

Many trim their fruit trees early because they have more leisure than in May and June. But early trimming is not good, as the wounds never heal so soon as when the trees are growing.

A great error is committed by trimming excessively. It is better to trim a little each year, than to wait for a good growth of firewood before trimming. A good general rule is, never to cut limbs that will not be likely to heal over in two years. One inch and a half in diameter is as large as any limb ought to grow in case it is not to remain permanently on the tree.

In regard to young trees just transplanted, there is a prevalent notion that as much of the top should be lopped as was lopped from the roots on taking up the tree. But this is no rule to govern in such cases. A small top can have but a small growth, for wood is made in a summer in proportion to the amount of healthy leaves borne by the tree. The sap is elaborated through the leaves and made into sap wood, or alburnum. A few leaves cannot elaborate much sap, and many young standards suffer for the want of leaves.

We have often seen grown men strip off all the leaves that were on the trunks of young trees in the nursery. You can hardly injure young trees more than by thus robbing them of their leaves. *Limbs* might be cut to form a good top; leaves are never injurious, but are all needful to set the sap in motion.

PLOUGHING GRASS LAND.

We noticed that many farmers were turning up green sward last week for planting. Some of them have an idea that the sward will rot sooner when it is turned early, than when the work is done at planting time. This is a great mistake, as any farmer will see who examines and reasons upon it. There is nothing green early in the spring, and the old straw and stubble are a long while in rotting when there is nothing to aid them.

But wait till the tenth or fifteenth of May and you have a green crop to turn under; and this soon sets every thing in motion. The later you turn green sward for planting the better will you succeed in rotting the furrow. We are sometimes induced to turn earlier than we would choose lest the work should be too much crowded in planting time.

TIME TO PLANT POTATOES.

It seems to be now pretty well settled that early planted potatoes escape the rot more generally than the late ones. Potatoes are a long while in coming up and they may as well be planted in April as at a later period—for all the planting cannot be done at once.

Green sward is not the best kind of furrow for potatoes unless the sod was turned as early as the last of October. For when it is turned in the spring it is more subject to drought than old ground, or ground ploughed early enough last October to be partially rotted and made to lie compact enough to attract moisture from below.

If the sward must be turned for potatoes in the spring it should be well harrowed to prevent excessive drying.

☞ Mr. Wm. O. Grady of Southborough, tells us he had no rot in his potatoes last season, and he ascribes it to his mode of treatment.

He put one hundred loads of peat on each acre of land in the fall previous, and last spring he planted and put a shovelful of peat ashes to each hill. He did not raise a heavy crop, but had about one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre. More trials may be necessary to determine whether peat ashes in the hill are an infallible prevention of rot.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Ploughman.]

SELECT APPLES.

MR. EDITOR,—Dear Sir,—I have long thought it a desideratum, for our farmers generally, to take more interest, and spend more time in the cultivation of fruit; and to awaken that interest in some minds, and extend what little information I have gained, I propose to give a succinct account of the various kinds of apples which I grow, and perhaps, at some future time, of some other fruits. To begin with the earliest. The "Fleur de Reigne" is an apple ripening from the 10th of July till the end of that month, about the size and color of the Baldwin, but more oblong in shape, and the tree has this peculiarity; that the limbs bend towards the ground, much like those of the Weeping Willow. The Sopsavine is next in my list. This, which is a superior apple, begins to ripen about the 15th or 20th of July, and continues to ripen on the tree from that, till the last of August. It is a bright red apple of a pleasant flavor, shaped much like the Porter, perhaps not quite as long, rather longer on the average, than the Baldwin, and the tree a good bearer every year, color red. The "Fair Lady," called in *this* neighborhood by *many* the Porter Apple, is in shape and size much like the Porter, and ripens the first of September; it is a great bearer *the odd years*, but must be used immediately on ripening, as it soon rots at the core. In taste it is much more acid than the Porter. The Porter is well known in this vicinity, and esteemed the best of our fall apples, but I think from my own observation that it is not much grown except in this county. I will therefore describe it. The tree is a thrifty grower, and the apple when ripe rather larger than the Baldwin, of an oblong shape, the smallest at the flower ends of a bright yellow. Fine pleasant flavor, with an aromatic taste. The tree a great bearer, the odd years. Ripens the last of September. Next is the Hubardston. This tree is thrifty and a great bearer. Fruit shaped much like the Baldwin. Colour, a bright red. Larger in size by one half. Ripens in October, but will keep till January, and the most profitable apple now raised in this vicinity. The Mammoth Pippin is a splendid apple, of which I have seen but few specimens. It is a large flat apple. In shape, much like the R. I. Greening, of a deep orange, bearing moderately every year, and weighing from a pound to twenty ounces. I may, at some future time, continue my list, and would be glad to hear from some of your correspondents, in the same way. Would it not, sir, be advantageous, for those who have choice fruit, to inform the public and give those who chose, an opportunity to procure scions for their own trees? All the apples which I have mentioned, I have in bearing, and have described them as accurately as possible.

Yours respectfully, L. H. H.

Westford, April 5.

☞ As there are various names for the same fruit, it is well to give more than one of the names of a valuable variety—otherwise we may be led to travel far for a kind that we have already in our own orchards. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

DISEASES OF SHEEP.

MR. EDITOR,—In reading the Ploughman of April first, I noticed some remarks on the management of *Sheep*. But my friend, Mr. Wilbur, appears to confine his remarks *chiefly* to the *washing of sheep*, the best method &c. With this business, I profess to be somewhat acquainted and need no information, as I always wash my own sheep, and *that too without the aid of Rum*. But it is hoped, that in his *next*, he will give some information respecting the various *diseases* peculiar to *sheep*. I feel somewhat interested on this subject, as I have recently lost *several ewes*, which I *prized highly*, as they were of superior breed and all being *with lamb*, —they did not live twenty-four hours after giving the first signs of sickness, and these symptoms were as follows: Separation from the flock, loss of appetite, dizziness, losing the use of their limbs, shortness of breathing, &c. Every means was used to restore them, but all to no effect.

I am aware there are many diseases peculiar to the sheep; such as the Scab, the Rot, the Braxy, Bowel sickness, &c. But I never before have seen sheep affected in the manner that mine have been. Feeling desirous of saving the remainder of my flock I would be happy to receive any information that you or your correspondents will please give.

Respectfully yours, R. G. P.

Boxford, April 3, 1848.

☞ We have no means of determining what has caused the death of our correspondent's sheep. Have they eaten any thing poisonous? Have they had air and exercise? Have they had dry ground or dry places to lie on? Have they had a variety of food, evergreen boughs among the rest? We should like to know how these sheep have been kept.

[Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

PRUNING PEACH TREES.

MR. EDITOR: As this is the season best adapted for Peach tree pruning, I wish to offer a few remarks in your excellent paper. The trimming of the peach tree differs very much from that of the apple or pear; the peach shoot must be cut to a place where there is a wood bud; for, if shortened to a blossom bud only, no shoot can result. It sometimes so happens that all the buds on a shoot are blossom buds, except the terminal one and one or two at the base. Such a shoot must either be left its entire length, or cut back to the wood bud at its base. The shoots of the peach naturally terminate always with a wood bud. If this be cut off, the blossoms on the part left will expand and the fruit may set; but all will prematurely drop without setting, or the fruit would fall at the time of stoning; at all events, a leafless budless shoot would result, incapable of further vegetation, dying downward to the fruit wood bud. The peach bears its fruit exclusively on wood of the preceding summer's growth.

Blossom buds may be distinguished by their plumpness and ovate form, which gradually becomes spherical. They have also a hoary appearance, owing to the scales opening and exposing their downy integuments in winter and spring. On opening them, the rudiments of flower leaf, and flowers for the preparation of the pollen dust, may easily be seen by the naked eye.

The wood buds are comparatively slender, conical, and often impressed by contact with an adjoining blossom bud, or compressed when between two of the latter; the wood bud exhibits less of that hoary pubescence by which the others are distinguished in the case of triple buds, the middle one is generally a wood bud.

Peach trees must be pruned before the sap begins to run; no limb should be taken off at the trunk, but they should be headed down, by cutting off the ends of the shoots as above directed.

In visiting Lake's nurseries in Topsfield, Essex County, I was struck with the beauty of his standard peach trees, and those he raised for sale, which were managed in the like manner. Mr. Lake has many fine looking peach trees in his three nuseries, which he offers very reasonable to those who wish to purchase—to those who purchase of him, he gives gratuitously, valuable advice in regard to setting and pruning, which is very desirable to new beginners, or persons just commencing nursery business. OLDHAM.

Bradford, April 1, 1848.

☞ Our correspondent sends us no name to sanction his opinions, and the statements made must rest on their own interasl evidence. We have some little doubt whether a peach tree will uniformly refuse to bear unless trimmed precisely as above directed; yet this may be the best mode of trimming. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

THE WAY TO MANAGE KICKING COWS.

MR. EDITOR: The following is probably the best method for managing kicking cows that has yet been discovered. Tie a small piece of rope around the body of the cow, about the place where the girt of a saddle comes upon a horse. Take a stick the size of your thumb or more and about eighteen inches long for a twister—let one person turn the twister as you would turn an auger, while another person milks the cow—continue to turn the twister until the cow ceases to kick. This tight girting makes it difficult for the cow to raise her feet from the floor; and if the twisting is very hard it will bring the cow down upon her knees. After two or three tight girtings you can begin to ease off—first by giving considerable twist and then tie one end of the twister down to the rope with a string. Continue to ease off from time to time as circumstances will permit, so that in a week or two you may have nothing more to do than just to lay the rope over the cow's back, when you are about to milk her.

All this is done without any apparent injury to the cow, or any fretting or scolding on the part of the milker.

I do not in this case claim the right of discovery, but I have had the benefit of its operation*

JOHN A. GOULD.

Walpole, March 27, 1848.

*This is an unfavorable comment upon "tight lacing."

[For the Ploughman.]

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

MR. EDITOR:—Dear Sir: It has often occurred to me in reading your valuable paper, that advertisers would greatly benefit themselves by annexing the prices of their commodities; for instance, I am anxious to purchase an article I find advertised in your paper, but not knowing its price I must be at the expense, either of going to Boston, or sending; whereas, if the price was annexed, I could judge whether I could afford it, and if so, have nothing more to do than send the money by mail, and have it forwarded without any further trouble. I am desirous of purchasing a quantity of *Guano* and ground plaster, and would thank you to inform me the price, and in what size packages it can be had in. I believe you keep both. Am I right? Respectfully yours,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

☞ It would be a great convenience to purchasers to know what price is asked for articles advertized. People often go many miles to the owner to find out the price of a farm, and are totally disappointed on learning it is quite beyond their means—or perhaps not half so valuable a farm as they would like to purchase. The number of acres, as well as the price set upon them by the owner, may as well as not be told, unless he is waiting for an offer higher than he would think of asking.

As to guano, we learn that there is none now here for sale. It has been sold as high as $80 a ton within a few weeks.

Plaster is kept in this city ready ground, and may be had in quantities as small as a single bushel, But it is better to buy by the ton, and have it ground in the country; it comes cheaper. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

THE PIE PLANT.

MR. EDITOR: In your paper of the 1st inst., you call for medical testimony in relation to the healthfulness of the Pie Plant, and as a member of that profession I will respond to the call. The *Pie Plant* is a species of *Rhubarb*, the medical qualities of which are cathartic, astringent, tonic and stomachic, and invigorating in small doses to the powers of digestion. The acid which it contains is the rhubarberic, which is nearly allied to the tomatic, and the malic, all three of which promote digestion and are very healthy, and none of which ever enter into the composition of any of the deposites that occur in lithic states of the mine; consequently there is no danger of producing *gravel* by the use of the *pie plant*, as your Oxford correspondent has been led to suppose: but as a dietetic article, the *pie plant* may be classed with the *tomato* as two of the most healthy articles in common use. Rhubarb tarts, green apple tarts, and tomato tarts, are precisely the same in their effects upon the system—all are laxative, alterative, de-obstruent, and stomachic; and neither of them are ever productive of the least deleterious results.

Yours respectfully,

J. C. BENNETT.

Plymouth, April 3d, 1848.

☞ Dr. Bennett has our thanks for his answer to the query in a former paper. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

MATERIALISM REASONED OUT.

MR. EDITOR:—In your paper an article of the above caption is copied from the Episcopal Recorder, in which the author describes a mode of going through materialism, by supposing that a rejection of the power of an invisible Mind and Being who gave and still gives laws and existence to matter, it must necessarily follow that every thing might or might not happen, it being an accidental affair that any thing is or is not, which if true I grant that materialism must be given up. But does the intelligent German physician, who should analyze the contents of the stomach of a deceased person, and find therein a sufficient quantity of the most virulent poison, say that the death, if it did not take place by the design of some one by administering the poison, must have ensued by mere chance or accident, or the well-known laws of the cause and the effect of such poison as invariable in its effects, as he and you must admit is the case, a certain and invariable effect always attends every other law of matter, and that no evidence exists of the least shadow of variation to have ever taken place by chance or design from any source, except the story of Joshua having the sun stop a while to finish fighting, and some others recorded. When the German physician or any one else will produce evidence that mind has a separate existence and independent of matter, then you will have produced evidence that mind must have been the cause of matter, and materialism must be given up. But as matter and mind both exist, the evidence is stronger to me that matter is the sole cause of mind, and that matter has, can, and may still exist independent of the existence of mind.

FITCH WINCHESTER.

☞ Theologians for ages have talked about materialism, and have drawn inferences which seem not to be justified by any facts that have been developed in relation to mind and matter.

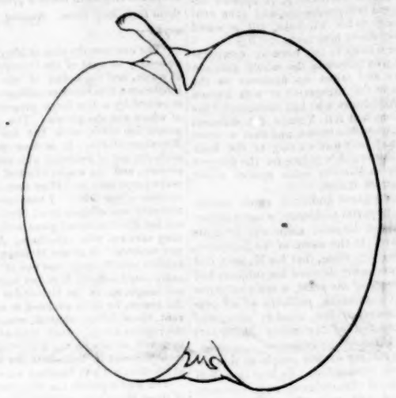
It is supposed by many that if mind cannot be proved to be independent of matter we can have no assurance of its immortality. But Dr. Franklin answered this by asking whether matter itself is not immortal? and he showed that it is—that nothing is *destroyed*, but only *changed*.

This agrees with the doctrine of the apostles, in relation to immortality—that "we shall be *changed* —in a moment—in the twinkling of an eye."

We have taken the liberty to strike out half a line of the letter of our correspondent as it might lead us into unprofitable theological controversy. [Editor.

RASPBERRIES. These should be pruned as soon as the surface of the ground becomes thawed in the spring. All the old stems, and all the smaller young shoots, should be cleared away to the ground, and about half a dozen of the largest stems of last year's growth left for bearing. Their upper extremities for a foot or two should be cut off, being weak and useless, and detrimental from their weight and shade. The remaining stems, if not of a stiff and upright variety, should be loosely tied to stakes. [Albany Cult.

The Porter Apple.



Hovey's Magazine, to which we are indebted for the above cut, says "The Porter must be ranked at the head of our fall apples." It comes into fruit just after the Williams apple, and its fine yellow skin, tinged with a shade of pale blush, places it among our handsomest apples. The tree grows vigorously and is very productive. The fruit is large and remarkably fair; it is tender, juicy and high flavored. Ripe in September and October.

This apple originated in Sherburne on the grounds of Rev. Samuel Porter, about fifty years since.

EARLY RADISHES.

Mr. Editor: As the season for commencing horticultural operations is near at hand, and people generally are so anxious to procure early vegetables; I would mention a very simple method of raising radishes, which I adopted two or three years since, viz: Take the sand which you find along the border of lakes or rivers, called lake sand, and make a bed of it from ten to twelve inches in depth; sow the seed in the same manner that you would turnip, etc., then cover the seed with about four inches. When the radishes have made their appearance, thin them out properly, and water them frequently in dry weather, say once a day. On account of the sand being so loose, and the great heat which it attracts, (which is so requisite,) the radish grows very rapidly.

Some persons have an idea that there is no nourishment in this sand, but I know there is for *radishes*, if for nothing else, having tried the experiment myself. A piece, or bed six feet square, will produce enough for a good sized family. I should think they might be raised in a box by putting in sufficient sand and boring holes in the bottom, to let the water pass off. When there was a prospect of a frost, the box could be covered with something. The great heat keeps off all bugs, &c., so that the radish is perfectly sound and clear. As I do not expect to chop a great deal more wood, and my former signature, which was "young chopper," would not be very appropriate, for the present occasion I shall alter it to the initials of my name, which are

T. B.

The method of raising radishes, recommended above as the result of experiment, is certainly as interesting as it is novel. It in fact, furnishes an illustration in favor of one of the most important positions of Liebig in his agricultural chemistry which has been thought by some to be untenable, at least partially so. Is the radish formed from a solution of pure silica and water? By no means. Enough of carbonic acid, nitrogen, &c., may be furnished to the root through the water, to aid in the development of the first leaf, but who believes that anything approaching the quantity of carbon requisite to so rapid and perfect growth, can thus be introduced! How then can we escape the conclusion, that it is the gaseous substances, the carbonic acid absorbed by the leaves, which contributes mainly to the growth and perfection of this esculent, under such circumstances!

[Ed. Michigan Farmer.

TO RAISE CABBAGE, &c.

Messrs. Editors: Every spring I am called on for cabbage and other plants, when I enquire of my neighbors why they do not raise plants themselves, I always hear some excuse like "The bugs eat them up," "The seed was good for nothing," or "The frost killed them," or "You cannot raise cabbage plants on old land," &c.; and may be it is so with neighborhoods where the Prairie Farmer circulates, and for that reason I will describe my way—and I have never met with a failure.

I have boxes prepared about 12 inches deep, and set them up in a sheltered place *high* enough to be out of jumping distance of the bugs, and fill them with a good rich soil. Before planting the seeds I prepare a kettle full of boiling water and pour it as hot as possible over the boxes.—This kills the *varmints* and seed of weeds in the soil, and when cooled down some, promotes the germination of the seeds planted, which come up a great deal quicker than when planted in a cold soil. The seeds are sown on top and pressed in the warm mud with a board, and are afterwards covered with about the eighth of an inch of loose soil. The plants will come up quick and thrifty and no bugs will trouble them. Last year I raised in a box about 36 feet square about 3000 cabbage plants, which sold readily at 2s per hundred, which would be at the rate of $9075,00 per acre. Who can beat it?

CAUSTIC.

Jefferson, Wis. [Prairie Farmer.

WITCH GRASS.

Witch grass—sometimes known by other and various appellations even in the same vicinity, is probably one of the most perplexing grasses to be met with in cultivated land, and one which every farmer who regards cleanly cultivation will dread as the sorest pest. Some writers have recommended cultivating it for hay, but I can contemplate it in no light on my lands save that of a troublesome tenant. It is probably a more powerful exhauster of the soil than any grass now known. That it makes an excellent *hay*, is a matter utterly beyond dispute, and I do not deny that there are circumstances in which it may be advantageously cultivated as a food for stock, as for instance, on soils of a low description, where the surface is loose and quaggy, and which are constitutionally incapacitated for tillage. In such situations its introduction would doubtless be attended with benefit. But no farmer, I trust, will ever be deluded into the practice of sowing witch grass seed on lands intended for the plough. The extreme difficulty with which its eradication is attended, should operate as a caution in this respect. Indeed, every one who appreciates fascile and *thorough* cultivation, will guard against its propagation and spread as much as possible. In light soils, of a rich and warm character the labor of exterminating it—unless extra means are adopted, is usually the labor of a life, and I can now point to many fields in my vicinity, which are completely occupied, and the surface actually "*swarded over*" with it, on which work enough has been performed by the owners with special reference to its extirpation, to have purchased the soil. The roots of the witch grass are very numerous, strong and tenacious of life. An old Indian once remarked to me that the only way it could be overcome was, "to dig him up—dry him, put him in your pipe and smoke him, and then deposit the ashes on a rock." He had doubtless ascertained the pestiferous character of the grass on the rich, alluvial corn lands occupied by his tribe. When it is desirable to clear a small patch of land for gardening, some have adopted the plan of covering the surface closely with boards, and permitting them to remain a whole season—thus as it were, strangling it out. Others apply salt in large quantities, as did Abimelech, of scriptural memory, who when he had taken Schechim, which had risen in rebellion against him, beat down the city, and sowed it with salt. AGRICOLA.

Lower Dublin, March 22, 1848.

[Germantown Telegraph.

THE POTATO ROT.

The Boston Courier contains a communication from Professor Horsford, of Cambridge, giving the views of Baron Liebig, the celebrated chemist, and Dr. Klotsch, an eminent vegetable physiologist, keeper of the Royal Herbarium, in Berlin, on this baffling disease.

The substance of the discovery of Dr. Klotsch, in Prussia, is described in the annexed quotations.

In the 5th, 6th and 7th week after setting the tubers, and in the 4th and 5th week after planting out germs furnished with roots, or at a time when the plants reach the height of six to nine inches above the soil, we pinch off the extreme points of the branches or twigs to the extent of half an inch downwards,* and repeat this on every branch and twig in the 10th and 11th week, no matter what time of day.

The consequence of this check to the development of the stem and branches, is a stimulus to the nutritient matters in the plant in the direction of the increase, both of roots and of the multiplication of the branches of the stem above ground, which not only favors the power of the root, but also strengthens the leaves and stalks to such a degree, that the matters prepared by the physiological action of these parts are increased and applied to the formation of tubers.

The checking of the transformation in the leaf is equivalent to the interruption of the natural change of the leaves into calyces, coralla, stamens and pistils, which is effected at the expense of the nutritient matter collected in the plant; and these, when this modification of the leaves is arrested, are turned to account in the formation of tubers.

Led by these views, I made, in 1846, experiments on single potato plants, carefully marked, by pinching off the ends of the branches. They were so readily distinguished, in their subsequent growth, from the plants beside them, by more numerous branches, larger and darker foliage, that, in truth, no marking was necessary.

The produce from these plants of tubers was abundant, and the tubers were perfectly healthy —while the plants next them, which had not been so treated, gave uniformly a less produce, at the same time the tubers were rough on the surface, and in many instances attacked with the prevailing disease. This experiment was incomplete, and did not give a positive result, but it was not yet encouraging for me.

In the middle of April, 1847, an experiment was made on a low lying field with the round white potatoes, generally cultivated here—a variety which had not suffered much from the disease which first appeared in 1845. The potatoes were planted in the usual way by an experienced farm servant.

After weeding them in the end of May, I renewed my experiment by pinching off the points of the branches of every second row, and repeated this in the end of June. The result surpassed all expectations. The stalks of the plants not treated on my plan were long, straggling, and sparingly furnished with leaves, the leaves themselves small and pale and green.

In the next field, potatoes of the same variety were planted on the same day, and left to nature. They appeared in the first six weeks healthy, even strong, but gradually acquired a poor aspect as the time of flowering and fruit approached, and finally exhibited precisely the same appearances as the rows not treated by pinching off the extremities, in the field in which my experiments were made.

The harvest began in the surrounding fields in the month of August, and was very middling. The tubers were throughout smaller than usual, very scabby, and within these fields, to a small extent attacked by the wet rot.

In the end of August, the difference between the rows treated by me and those not treated became so striking, that it astonished all the work people in the neighborhood, who were never tired of inquiring the cause. The stalks of the rows left to themselves were all now partly dried partly dead. On the contrary, the rows treated as above were luxuriant and in full vigor, the plants bushy, the foliage thick, the leaves large and dark green, so that most people supposed they had been later planted.

But the difference in the tubers was also very decided. The tubers in the plants in the rows treated on my plan were not indeed larger, but vastly more numerous, and they were neither scabby or affected with any disease whatever.—A few had pushed, (which was ascribed to a late rain,) and were, apparently, incompletely developed, while scab and wet rot attacked more and more the tubers of other plants which also fell off on the slightest handling.

Although I am far from believing that I am able to explain the nature of the potato disease, which has visited us of late years, yet I feel certain that I have discovered a means of strengthening the potato plant to such a degree as to enable it to resist influences which determine such diseases.

Should any one be deterred from continuing the cultivation of potatoes, on account of the manipulation here recommended, which may be performed by woman and even by children,† I would remind him that the same field planted with potatoes is capable of supplying food to twice as many persons as when employed to grow wheat.

We have little or no faith, says the Newburyport Herald, in this supposed remedy, still it can do no harm to try it on a small scale. The Potato rot has shown itself in every country, and in every variety of soil and climate—it has appeared simultaneously on the continents and on little islands a thousand miles from the main land. Sometimes it has gradually made its appearance, and at others come very suddenly;—sometimes attacked but a small portion of the tubers in a field or a section of country, and appearing and disappearing in some places without any assignable cause. All experience concerning it has been so contradictory, as to lead the observer to the conclusion that this disease is one of that class of subtil influences with which the physical and the moral world abounds, beyond the power of man to understand,—which come and go, none on earth can tell when, or how, or why.

This disease has undoubtedly had much to do with the revolutionary movements in Europe, as it has borne with peculiar severity on the working classes, by raising the price and rendering it difficult to purchase all the cheap kinds of food.

* Any one would be bitterly disappointed, who, on the principle that "there cannot be too much of a good thing," should take off more than is here recommended, in order to use it as fodder.

† This communication was addressed to the peasantry of Prussia.

A verdict of $2500 has been rendered in the State Circuit Court at Lexington, Ky, in favor of Cassius M. Clay, against some of the parties who took down and sent off his printing office in 1845.

NEW PEAR. One of the most valuable acquisitions to our fruit gardens within a few years past is the *Doyenne Boussoack* Pear. It approaches more nearly than any other with which we are acquainted, to the Doyenne Blanc, or old St. Michael pear, both in form and quality, insomuch that some have believed it to be the same variety, increased in size and beauty by some peculiarity of cultivation. Its outline is very much like the St. Michael, and it averages about one third larger. It is of a bright lemon yellow, occasionally slightly tinged with red next the sun. The most striking difference in appearance, between it and the St. Michael, is, in its slightly irregular and uneven surface in which it resembles the Duchesse d'Angouleme. The tree grows well, and is a great bearer, and the fruit always ripens beautifully. It was imported by Wm. Kenrick, in 1841, and is, as yet, but little disseminated. We have had the opportunity of observing it for four seasons past, and consider it decidedly a first rate fruit. [N. E. Farmer.

EXPANDING THE CHEST.

Those in easy circumstances, or who pursue sedentary employments within doors, generally use their lungs but very little—breathe very little air into the chest, and thus, independently of bad positions, contract a wretchedly narrow, small chest, and lay the foundation for the loss of all health and beauty. All this can be perfectly obviated by a little attention to the manner of breathing. Recollect the lungs are like a bladder in their structure, and can be stretched open to double their ordinary size, with perfect safety, giving a noble chest, and perfect immunity from consumption. The agent—and all the agent we require is the common air we breathe supposing, however, that no obstacle exist, external to the chest, such as lacing, or tying it around with stays or tight dresses, or having the shoulders lay upon it. On rising from bed in the morning, place yourself in an erect posture, your chest thrown back, and shoulders entirely off the chest; now inhale or suck in all the air you can, so as to fill the chest to the very bottom of it, so that no more air can be got in; now hold your breath, and throw your arms off behind, holding in your breath as long as you can, again fill your chest and walk about, holding in your breath as long as possible. Repeat these long breaths as many times as you please. Done in a cold room is much better, because the air is heavier and denser, and will act much more powerfully in expanding the chest. Exercising the chest in this manner, it will soon become very flexible and expansible, and will enlarge its capacity and the size of the lungs.

While forming a fine chest, and after it is formed, great care is requisite to establish perfectly correct positions, so that the chest shall not be counteracted by bad positions. If your positions are habitually bad, in spite of all you can otherwise do, the chest will be more or less contracted. The rule with you should be, and the rule of health is, to keep the bottom of the chest, the ends of the short ribs, and the lower end of the breast bone, as far out from the back bone as possible. To effect this, the chest must be perfectly straight, and thrown a little backwards from the waist at all times. The small of the back is made flexible, but the hip joints are the points from which to stoop either backward or forward. The joints are ball-and-socket joints, like a swivel in some degree. The trunk of the body may bend forward as much as you please, for all useful purposes, and the chest, and the whole spine, and neck, be kept perfectly straight. Hence no lady should ever make a table of her lap, either for sewing, reading or writing, or any occupation whatever. Let all these, and all work you do, be arranged on a table before you, and that table raised to the armpits, or as high as possible, so as to keep the chest straight.

A little practice will make this infinitely more agreeable than to stoop, whilst little or no fatigue will be experienced at your occupations, compared to what is experienced while stooping, or from habitual stooping. The weight of the shoulders will thus be kept off the chest, which is one of the grand causes of fatigue from manual labor. You will thus entirely prevent the mark of servitude being impressed upon your person, in a pair of round stooping shoulders and flat contracted chest. [Fitch's Lectures.

SANITORY SURVEY OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS. A petition of a sanitory survey of the State, has been presented to the Massachusetts Legislature. The memorial contains some curious statistical facts: In Dorchester, during more than a quarter of a century, the average longevity of all the members of the poor families, was 27 years and five months, and of the prosperous farmers, 45 years and 8 months.—Similar results were obtained from the examination of the bills of mortality in Concord for 63 years, and of Brooklyn for 46 years. In Boston, the average age of those who were buried in the Catholic cemetery was 13 years, 5 months and 9 days, while that of all who died in the city was 22 years, 8 months and 19 days. The average duration of life varies in different countries. In the years 1844 and 1845, the average age of those who died in Franklin, was 38 years, 10 months, and 24 days; in Norfolk and Plymouth, a little over 34 years; in Hampshire and Berkshire, over 38; in Essex, over 32; in Bristol; Hampden, Worcester and Barnstable, over 31; in Dukes and Nantucket, over 30; in Middlesex, 28 years, 2 months and 22 days, and in Boston, only 22 years, 8 months and 19 days.

In relation to the effect of manufactures, their effect upon health, and life, a table is given, showing, that in twenty-four cities and manufacturing towns in this State, the population increased 102 per cent. between the years 1820 and 1840, while in the rest of the State the increase was only 20 per cent. In twenty-two cities of the United States the increase was 155 per cent., while in the rest of the country it was only 72 per cent. What is the cost of life and health—whether the thousands who leave the country to live in the denser villages or compact cities enjoy as much health and strength, and as long life, as they could if they had remained at home—what is the influence of chemical laboratories, paint works, lead work, tanneries, butcheries, gas works, &c.,—are questions of importance. Facts show that density of population is unfavorable to health and life. The facts in relation to the longevity in Suffolk and the western counties, go to show this. In the country districts of England, (in the years 1838 and 1839,) where the population was 206 to the square mile, the number of deaths annually was one in 54, while, in the city districts, with a population of 5,045 to a square mile, the number was one in 38.

MECHANIC ARTS.

STAITE'S ELECTRIC LIGHT.

At a recent lecture at New Castle upon Tyne, Mr. Staite observed that the experiment of the charcoal points, and the phenomena of the voltaic arc, with powerful batteries were well known. The difficulties hitherto experienced had been—1. The economical production and application of the electric currents—2. The discovery of a suitable material for the developement of the light—3. The rendering of the light permanent (the greatest difficulty of all.) By what means, and to what extent, he had overcome these difficulties, Mr. Staite informed his audience. He produced under a glass receiver, a brilliant light before which the gas jets of the lecture-room turned, not pale, but yellow. The peculiar characteristics of the electric light were its purity and volume. The most delicate shades of color might be detected, while the eye was not distressed by its effects. The same quantity of light developed by gas, or any other known means, would be absolutely unendurable. That the light was not the result of combustion, strictly speaking, was evident. There could be no combustion without the presence of oxygen; and, as the light was developed to the best advantage under a closed glass, from which supplies of atmospheric air were excluded, it was quite certain that combustion had nothing to do with the matter. The light in fact, the lecturer remarked, could be produced as readily in water as out of it. He showed its peculiar applicability to coalmining, for it could not explode the foulest atmosphere. He then came to the comparative cost of the electric and other lights. With a battery consisting of four small cells, a light was developed equal to 380 mould candles (sixes,) or 64 feet of the best gas burnt in the standard burner.

This was effected by a consumption of zinc equal to 77-100ths of a lb. being little more than 3-4lb. of zinc per hour. When the light, however, was brought to its maximum, by increasing the distance of the electroids to their limit, the light was increased nearly threefold, while the current itself was reduced to about three-fifths in quantity. This curious fact (continued Mr. Staite,) I have frequently observed before. So that the light, when developed under the best circumstances consistent with its permanence, was produced by a consumption of a seventh part only of a pound of zinc per hour—and the light equal to 380 tallow candles. Assuming that the zinc so consumed was worth one half-penny, and that the cost of the working solution, deducting the value of the products, (sulphate of zinc, &c.) was as much more, we have the following comparative result:—Electric light 1d per hour; gas light, equal thereto, 6d to 8d; tallow candles, 7s 6d. In conclusion Mr. S. observed, "By a careful comparison of all modes of effecting artificial illumination, I think I am justified in saying that there is no light so cheap as that evolved by voltaic currents of electricity; and there is certainly none which exhibits such pure brilliant results. The absence of all smoke and flame, and noxious gases—the non-consumption of oxygen—the impossibility of its igniting surrounding substances—and the simplicity of the apparatus are powerful recommendations for the adoption of the light in all places where purity and brilliance, and safety, and economy are sought for."

TAKE CARE OF THE TEETH.

Few people know the importance of teeth, and still fewer take proper care of them. Only when persons grow old, and find them wanting, or when they suffer from their decay, do they properly appreciate their value. It is remarkable that, while man has only *one* set of any other organs during his life-time, he has *two* distinct sets of teeth; and this fact may be attributed to show their great importance in the animal economy. Man properly has thirty-two teeth, which are fixed with great firmness into the jaws, which latter are moved by very powerful muscles, and the upper and lower rows of teeth are pressed toward each other with considerable force during the mastication of food. By these means, the substances taken into the mouth are broken, and macerated by the salinary juice which flows from the glands of the mouth, during the presence of food. The subsequent digestion of food in the stomach much depends upon its perfect mastication; if the teeth have effectively done their work, and reduced the food to a soft mass, the gastric juice of the stomach more easily dissolves it, and blood is the more speedily and completely formed therefrom, and the body the better nourished. Many people who have good teeth suffer indigestion from neglecting to properly use them: and those who have them not are alike afflicted from their absence. To preserve the teeth, they should be regularly cleaned night and morning; cleanliness, in this respect, much promotes personal elegance, and frees the breath from the disagreeable taint that would otherwise accompany it.—The best tooth-powder is a little pulverized charcoal: camphor, or camphorated chalk, should be avoided, as the camphor acts chemically upon the enamel, *i. e.*, the hard white coating of the teeth, which protects the soft bone and nervous structures beneath. Neglect of the teeth is so common, and the employment of improper substances as articles of diet, so general, that comparatively few people have their teeth quite sound, and many suffer the excruciating pain termed tooth-ache. This pain is so severe, that we should do right to regard it as a warning to take proper care of the teeth, which are so important to the welfare of the body. Creosote, or oil of tar, alcohol, opium, and other such substances, are often employed as remedies for the tooth-ache. But these only aggravate the evil by accelerating the decay, and often disordering the gums. The wisest course is to seek prevention in cleanliness in the manner already pointed out, and by living upon simple and pure articles of diet. But when decay has taken its seat, the best remedy is to have the apertures filled with a substance which hardens therein, and thus supplies an artificial enamel.

SINGULAR EFFECTS OF ATTRACTION. In the Edinburgh Journal of Sciences, just published, we find a very interesting paper, by Dr. Hancock, on the motions that result from merely mixing a few drops of alcohol with a small vial of laurel oil. To exhibit this singular phenomenon, which seems to bear some analogy with the motions of the planetary orbs, the drops of alcohol should be introduced at different intervals of time. A revolving or circular motion instantly commences in the oil, carrying the alcoholic globules through a series of mutual attractions and repulsions, which will last for many days. The round bodies, which seem to move with perfect freedom through the fluid, turn in a small eccentric curve at each extremity of their course, passing each other rapidly without touching. In the course of his experiments, Dr. Hancock observed particles of the fluid to separate in large globular portions; these commenced a similar revolution, and smaller ones quitted their course and revolved about the larger, while the latter still pursued their gyrations after the manner of primary planets and their secondaries.

In the village of Birmingham, Conn., there is a machine for making brass chains, and works as if endowed with human instinct. By every turn of the driving wheel the wire for the chain is wound off a reel and pulled forward to its proper place and position, the end running through the last formed link, exactly the length for two links cut off, first one end turned over into a link, then the other, the former dropping down through the machine, leaving the latter projecting above, so that the wire can be instantly pushed through it, when it is cut off, two more links formed, and so on, until a large roll of wire is transformed into a perfectly formed chain by the operation of machinery.

MANUFACTURES IN VIRGINIA. The Alexandria Gazette says that the citizens of Virginia are fast waking up, and are fast becoming a manufacturing people. Several factories have recently gone into operation in Jefferson and Frederick counties, and that the proprietors are now manufacturing and offering for sale cotton shirting and sheeting, in opposition to the manufactures of the North.

...RLE MUSIC. What's that? It's ... that's artificial too, it's scientific, ...done by rule. Just look at that gal at ...st comes a little German thunder; ...d seas, what a crash! it seems as if ...e instrument all to pieces. I guess ...somebody, and is a peggin' it into ...of spite. Now comes singin'; see ...makes; how she stretches her mouth ...en door, and turns up the white of ...duck in thunder. She's in a musi... that gal; she feels good all over; her ...out along with that music. Oh, it's ...'s an angel, aint she?—Yes, I guess ...en I'm an angel, I will fall in love ...s I'm a man, at least what's left of ...soon fall in love with one that was ...rettle more of a woman, and a leetle, ...of an angel. But hallo! what on... he about? Why, her voice is goin' ...throat,

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1848.

William Buckminster, Editor.

THE THIRTEENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The subject for this meeting was, Health, as effected by Farming, &c. Mr. Calhoun presided.

Dr. Jarvis spoke of farming as the healthiest occupation. He thought farmers generally worked too hard—that 10 hours a day were enough—they eat too much solid food for health. He spoke of the longevity of farmers—living nearly one quarter longer than people of other pursuits. In Boston the average length of life is about 22 years—in some farming districts it is nearly 38. This advantage is greater in England than here. He had examined their statistical tables which he thought quite important, and he hoped to see as authentic tables in this country.

Hon. Mr. Brooks spoke of the importance of sun-light to the health of such as can have it—that in Italy it is said, where the sun enters the physician does not. If English farmers live longer than ours it may be on account of their vegetable food. Their bread is decidedly better than ours. Much of the Boston bread is abominable. He had travelled much, and he had found no city where bread is so bad as in this. Foreigners use more acids than our farmers—they use sallads every day. The quantity of acid they take is remarkable. On the continent he had not known of a case of dyspepsia. Here acids are not thought well of. Physicians give alkali in dyspeptic cases. Here we are more constantly anxious—there the people hardly hope for a change of condition—they are born to live without change for themselves or their children. When he returned here from abroad he was strongly impressed that there was a fire in the city from the rapid movements of the population.

He thought more attention ought to be paid to the bringing up of children. Many go to school too young, and are placed on improper seats.—They are forced to keep still while nature requires them to be in motion. One-third of the diseases are contracted before the age of 7 years. In two cases in his own family, the children suffered none from the cutting of their teeth—these children were kept on bread and milk till they were two years old.

Many permit small children to eat meat, or to suck the juice, from beafsteak, because they cry for it. Thus pernicious humors are spread thro' the body and appear through life.

He would increase the time of human life. We manage cattle better than we did—they are more healthy. We improve our fruits; why not improve the human system and prolong life to three score and ten instead of losing so great a proportion before a third of that term expires. The average of life in Paris, in the 14th century, was 14 yrs—now it is 32. In London it was 20—now 34.

Mr. Denny was pleased with the remarks about children attending school. The law allows them to attend at the age of four years, but it furnishes them no cradles. He would change it to 6 years and we should hear less of their sickness.

Dr. Smith had been surprised with some of the propositions that had been made, and thought they were not based on philosophical grounds. He did not believe people lived too well. Man is omnivorous, he wants all kinds. He would deteriorate intellectually if his food should be measured and weighed. He eats when he is hungry, and permits children to do so; lets them go to the cupboard when they please. He does not keep perpetual watch over their food. He did not believe in laws about eating, drinking and sleeping. Our vigor as a race may be attributed to our mode of living. If we set out to live by rule a puny race of men would be the consequence.

He thought farming the noblest employment, and he hopes ye: to go to the valleys of New Hampshire and pursue it.

Mr Hubbard said he had followed farming and school teaching for some 20 years, and he was surprised at the statements made by the last speaker. He had arrived at results entirely different. The world is subject to fixed laws, and is man an exception?

The subject for the next meeting is, *Farm Buildings, location, ventilation,* &c.

THE FINANCES OF FRANCE.—A commercial circular, issued at Havre on the 10th ultimo, says:—

"It has never before fallen to our lot to witness anything approaching to the universal gloom and apprehension that have pervaded all classes of the community within the last ten days. The financial state of the country has been at no period since the revolution in 1789, to such an alarming condition. Banking establishments of the highest standing have been compelled to yield to the general pressure, suspension has been the order of the day, and public credit has received a shock which will be severely felt for a long time, and from which it will be a matter of more than ordinary difficulty to recover. As a natural consequence of such a terrible perturbation, every branch of commerce has, it will readily be conceived, participated in the universal panic, the extreme scarcity of specie, and the impossibility of raising money, even on unquestionable security, have completely paralyzed business and destroyed confidence. Until the general elections, which are to take place in the course of next month, have passed over, anxiety and doubt will be the predominating feeling; any opinion would therefore be premature, as everything depends on their result. By a decree of the provisional government just promulgated, the notes of the Bank of France and its branches become a legal tender, and the same faculty will no doubt be extended to the other public banks of issue. This measure was urgent, and loudly called for, and although it is stated to be nearly temporary, it has been hailed with satisfaction, and it is hoped will afford great relief to those who would otherwise have been unable to surmount the difficulties under which they were nearly prostrated.

A postscript of the 20th adds—

A great number of houses engaged in the trade with the United States and the interior have suspended their payments to-day, owing to the want of money. Other stoppages are looked for."

The London Times is very severe on the French government for recommending a partial suspension of specie payments. It says "the partial suspension of payment by the savings banks is an act of insolvency," &c. Will the London Times now tell its readers for how many years the Great Bank of England suspended specie payments. This was the government bank, yet it would not be safe to tell an Englishman that his government was insolvent during those years.

There can be no wonder that the finances of France are in a deranged state. T'his revolution is the most extraordinary and most complete that the world has seen. France is commencing *de novo* as the lawyers have it. How can its old institutions be renovated at once.

The London Times admits that Louis Philippe is chargeable with the derangement of the national finances. His extravagance exceeded his own wealth and the nation's revenue. The Republic will hardly be more extravagant than the King was. As soon as a National Convention can be assembled there will be a legal government—and if the members manage prudently, they will obtain the confidence of capitalists.

☞ Another rash man was wounded a day or two since in attempting to jump on the freight train of the Worcester railroad, at Manville.

☞ The dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Cottage street, Dorchester, was recently broken into and several articles of value stolen.

THE GREAT CHANGES IN EUROPE.

The last steamer confirms all that we had heard of the astonishing changes in the governments of Europe. France still maintains her integrity, and whatever changes may there take place, it seems quite certain that monarchy is out of the question—no considerable party lifts its voice in favor of any form of monarchial government.

And Germany, too, comes forward—old aristocratic Germany—with her forty States and her forty millions of people. The German people now dare to speak—and the German princes are obliged to listen and make promises. The 36 or 40 German States may yet have a confederated republic similar to our own, with even an improvement upon our model.

And Italy—renowned *Italia*—may have her confederated republic of United States! What is to prevent! The bayonets of Austria! They have more than the work of ten hours a day at home.

All these changes are attended with danger and many lives may be lost in the achievement. But the patriot is not without hope. Knowledge is more rapidly and more extensively diffused than ever before. Let the press be free and the nations will not incline to go back again to bondage. The millions will not consent to starve while the few thousands who would rule them are squandering the best bounties of Providence. Let us hope that tyrannic rule, in all its phases, may be properly appreciated and cast off. Monarchs who have long professed to rule "by the Grace of God" may yet find if they continue to rule it will be "by consent of the people."

☞ On our fourth page, our readers may find two more of the celebrated letters of John Quincy Adams to his son. Mr. Adams takes a pretty good view of what is denominated sacred history, and avoids all expressions of a sectarian character. He has been familiar with the old history from his youth, and has exhibited it in a light which will tend to interest many who have not been required to read the whole volume of the Old Testament.

The historical part of that ancient record would prove to be quite as interesting to youth as any history that is read. But it is not so much used in families or in schools as it would be were the old Levitical, or ceremonial law left out, or published by itself. As that law is not followed, or considered obligatory, except by Jews, there seems to be no propriety in continuing its publication among Christians.

☞ The Legislature of New York closed its session on Wednesday, after passing 381 acts. Much alteration has been made in the laws of that State. One act, to abridge the practice and proceedings of its courts, was much needed, and it has passed. A law for the more effectual protection of the property of married women—changing the rights of property in married females to an independent equality with the husband has been enacted, and it ought to be copied in all the States.

It is barbarous to subject the property of females to the payment of the husband's debts; yet such is the law of England and of Massachusetts, when no express provision to the contrary is made by the parties.

☞ We have had fine weather here for a number of days. The surface of the earth had become quite dry, when a gentle rain commenced on Thursday—enough to lay the dust. Yesterday was charming—not too hot or too cold. The season is quite as forward as we could wish it.

☞ We have received the April Number of the Farmer's Library, published at New York. Mr. J. S. Skinner is the Editor. We have not yet had time to look into it. Redding & Co., 8 State St., have it for sale.

☞ Mr. D. Holmes of Malden, has sent us a lot of fine early potatoes, called Knavett's defiance—quite an early kind. Mr. H. says they are ten days earlier than any that are brought here to market. He has had them fit to eat by the 15th of June. He has left some for sale at Parker & White's.

☞ We learn that the State Circuit Court of Kentucky, sitting at Lexington, have rendered a verdict of 2500 dolls., in favor of Cassius M. Clay against those fellows who took down and carried away his printing presses in 1845.

☞ A daughter of a Mrs. Pinkerton of this city, 14 years of age, has been committed to prison on a charge of destroying her mother by administering poison to her instead of the medicine that her mother ordered.

NEW YORK CITY. The democratic party has prevailed and elected Mr. Havemeyer ot the city, by a majority of about 1500. Brooklyn has elected a whig, and a whig council.

FIRES IN PITTSBURG. On the 12th inst., five fires were raging in that city, and a vast amount of property was destroyed—it is supposed that all were designedly set.

FIRE IN YARMOUTH. A dwelling house occupied by Ezra Covell, was destroyed on Friday, last week,—nothing was saved.

☞ We believe that the specimen of apples left by Mr. J. B. Farmer, of Concord, is the old nonsach, or Canada Red. The Northern Spy is a very fine, large winter apple. We had some of them a week since that were excellent.

☞ Mr. Havemeyer, the Mayor elect of the city of New York, as a majority of 1027 instead of 1500. He is much respected has a patriot, and withal he is in favor of the Wilmot proviso.

☞ On Monday last we visited the nursery of Mr. Emlyn Leland, of Sherburne and procured some fine Baldwin apple trees. He has some excellent trees for sale.

POLAND FOWLS. Mr. B. Franklin Clark, of Providence writes to us that he has for sale a few "Poland Fowls" at two dollars a pair.

☞ The letters of J. Q. Adams, on our fourth page are copied from the N. Y. Tribune, where they first appeared.

☞ Mr. S. N. Cutler's advertisement of plaster will be seen on out third page.

LIQUOR INDICTMENTS. A large number of indictments for selling liquor were found at a recent term of the grand jury at Concord, N. H., several persons being called upon to answer six or seven times. Most of those indicted refused to contend with the state, and the fines amounted to $950, besides costs of court.

HON HORACE MANN has been chosen Representative of District No 8, to fill the place of the late John Quincy Adams, by the following vote:

For Mr. Mann	4254
" Mr. Whitaker	1839
Scattering	1065
Majority	1350

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

☞ The Steamer Washington arrived at N. York on Friday the 9th instant. She left Southampton on the 21st of March, and brings news ten days later from Europe.

Great complaint is made on account of the financial difficulties of France. The Provisional government however, is providing for the election of a General Assembly—for a legal government to be formed by the representatives of the nation. Who objects!

Decrees of the Provisional Government. Besides the decrees which we have above noticed the following have been issued:

1. To abolish imprisonment for Debt till the acting of the National Assembly, when the measure is to be submitted to them.
2. To sell the lands and woods of what is called the *domaine prive.*
3. To sell the crown diamonds.
4. Appointing A. Marrast Mayor of Paris in place of G. Pages.
5. To forbid persons holding office from retaining retiring pensions, when the salary of the new office exceeds 700 francs.
6. To regulate voting in Algeria for Representatives to the National Assembly, making it essentially a French Department.
7. To abolish flogging in the Navy.
8. To liberate all persons confined for debt.
9. To issue the remaining 100 millions of the loan voted by the late Chamber of Deputies.
10. To establish and regulate the Paris discount Bank—Capital 20.000,000.
11. To place 60,000,000 fr. at the disposal of the Minister of Finance for the use of the various workshops which, according to the decree of March 9, are to be successively formed in Paris and in the departments, and in all the great agricultural, Manufacturing and Commercial centers.
12. To establish bureaus of information in each *mairie* to prepare statistical tables of demands and offers for labor, and to regulate relations between employers and employed. Two registries to be kept, one for those demanding work, and the other for those requiring workmen, taking care to mention the wages offered, and the conditions demanded. These registries to be communicated to every citizen requiring to see them.

The Minister of Justice and Public Worship addressed a circular to the Archbishops and Bishops, directing them to advise the Clergy in their dioceses to take part in the elections, and to impress on their congregations the great truths of republicanism.

The Commission for the arrangement of the liberation of all the slaves in the French Colonies issued a notice, stating that "that great act of reparation cannot be accomplished before the completion of the next harvest."

A LIBERAL MINISTRY IN SARDINIA. The London Sun says: "We have letters of the 8th from Turin. The whole of the Cabinet had resigned, and Count Balbo, the author of the 'Esperanza du Italia,' and Mr. Pareto, a Genoese, were charged by the King with the formation of a new Ministry. The articles of the Constitution had been published, as well as the ordinance regulating the National Guard. The greatest content prevailed in the whole of the Kingdom of Sardinia."

The Turin Risorgimento announces that a conflict took place on the 3d at Brescia, between the military and the people. The details are not given.

AUSTRIA.—*Excitement in Hungary.*—VIENNA, March 6. The arrival of the mail from Hungary this morning has caused great excitement. Events have taken a serious turn, so much so that the Archduke Stephen has arrived here to ask for new instructions suited to the extraordinary and unexpected circumstances.

An address has been forwarded by the State of Hungary to the Emperor of no unusual character that the sensation it has created cannot be matter of surprise. It demands the strict maintenance of the ancient Hungarian constitution and the appointment of a separate Ministry, the members of which shall be responsible to the people of Hungary.

"I have just learned a fact of the highest importance, which has produced here an immense sensation. On the proposition of Prince Metternich, the Supreme Council of State has pronounced the dissolution of the Hungarian Parliament. The Hungarian Chancery was convoked to-day to devise means of executing that measure, which may be attended with the most fatal consequences.

"Instead of acceding to the desire of Hungary, to the exigencies of the times, and the population of the Empire. Prince Metternich has resolved to play his last stake, and decreed the dissolution of Parliament. Every day couriers are dispatched to St. Petersburgh. The Bourse is in a state of utmost consternation, and the Exchequer will soon be drained, notwithstanding the Russian loan, which must soon be exhausted. Even the population of Vienna, formerly so calm and impassible, is in the greatest agitation, and loudly calls out for reform. We are here on the eve of a catastrophe."

The Zetungshall has the following from Presburg 5th inst:

"The greatest agitation prevails here. The fate of Hungary and of the monarchy depends on the resolutions which the King may adopt.—The exchange of couriers has been very active. The Hungarian nobility reckons 150,000 men in a state to bear arms."

AN ACCOUNT OF THE VIENNA REVOLUTION. In the *London Morning Post* of the 21st of March, we find the following concise and graphic account of the events in Vienna:

It is probable that the late events in France had unsettled men's minds, and prepared them to be acted on by any sudden impulse to which they might be subjected. On no other supposition can we account for the rapidity with which so great a change has come over the hitherto loyal and peaceable people of Vienna. The immediate impulse would seem to have been given by the Hungarian address to the Emperor, of which, a few days ago, we published a translation; and the excitement was revived and strengthened by the general understanding that an address—possibly of a similar tendency—was about to be presented to his Imperial Majesty by the States of Lower Austria, which assembled on the 13th.

Early in the afternoon of that day upward of 1,500 students met together in the University and signed a petition to the Throne in favor of immediate and unlimited freedom of the press. They delivered the document to the Rector and Deans of the University for instant presentation to the Emperor, and the authorities, in compliance with the request, proceeded toward the Palace, followed by a *cortege* of students, whose numbers had by that time increased to 2,000. On their arrival in front of the Chancery, where the States were assembled, the procession halted, and the students sent a copy of their petition to the Diet. One of the most popular members of that body, Count Montecuculi, the Marshal of the Diet, then appeared in the balcony, and assured the multitude that the States would not be wanting in their duty, but would use every endeavor to procure from the Emperor the required concessions. This assurance appeared to satisfy the people, when suddenly a large military force was seen advancing. It consisted of cavalry and infantry, the rear being brought up by a strong detachment of artillery with several field pieces, and was under the personal command of the Archduke Adelbert. His Imperial Highness addressed a few words to the assemblage, exhorting them to disperse peaceably; but his admonition produced no effect. The order was then given to fire and charge; and the result is stated to have been that some twenty persons were killed and about ten times that number wounded. Among the former were fifteen students who were in front of the insurgents; and immediately after the volley an influential citizen stepped forward, and, dipping his white handkerchief into the blood that had been shed, fastened it to his walking stick, and exclaimed—"Be this the emblem of our future liberty!" *A coup de theatre* and a sentiment both so eminently French, had an effect that would not have been looked for among the usually sober-minded Germans. The mob now swelled to the number of 20,000 men, rushed upon the troops, and whether by mere physical force, or by reason of a lukewarm resistance on the part of the military, of whom a large proportion are said to have been Italians, succeeded in driving them back, and even in capturing some of the cannon. The Archdukes, Adelbert, Charles and John were in great personal danger, and one general officer was dragged from his horse, on which a wounded student was forthwith placed and paraded through the streets in great triumph. Meanwhile the rebellion had spread in every part of the town, and where attempts were made to repel it by military force the soldiers were soon driven back, or did not make great efforts to oppose the popular commotion.

A strong party of the lower classes had, during these events, marched out of the town to the ville of Prince Metternich, which they completely demolished, and several other country houses and town residences of the Members of the Cabinet suffered considerably by the violence of the excited populace. Prince Metternich, it appears retained his habitual self-possession, and even ventured several times to his windows, till repeated showers of stones drove him back.

At about nine o'clock in the evening comparative tranquility was restored; the whole garrison had left the town and taken up *birouacs* in the Prater and outside the ramparts; it was known that the three Archdukes who had commanded the military evolutions had left Vienna for different parts of the Austrian dominions, and that a travelling carriage and four was waiting at the back gate of Prince Metternich's palace for the purpose of conveying the ex Minister to his estates either in Bohemia or on the Rhine.

An hour later a great multitude again assembled before the imperial residence, when suddenly a gentleman, not known, came out from its gates and declared, in the name of the Emperor, in a loud and distinct voice, that his Majesty had cheerfully granted every demand his subjects had made, "*full liberty of the press, a more extensive Representative Constitution, publicity of all proceedings in the courts of law, trial by jury, and finally, the dismissal of the whole Metternich Cabinet.*"

The enthusiastic joy of the people at this announcement was unbounded. In less than half an hour their usual cheerfulness, and even merriment, returned, and they adjourned to their usual public houses, where they amused themselves in their wonted manner with singing. Early next morning it was known that the Emperor had sent for Count Colorath and Count Montecuculi, perhaps the most popular men in Austrian dominions, and had authorized them to form a new Cabinet upon the most liberal principles.

RUSSIA.—*The Revolution in Berlin.* The people and the military came in collision on the 14th of March, the students taking part with the people, and leading them on. Ten were killed, and upwards of one hundred wounded.

On the 16th the King granted the institution of a Burgher Guard, and granted the petition for the abolition of the censorship of the press. The citizens and soldiery had met several times, and a number were killed. Several barricades were erected.

The latest advices bear date of the 17th.—The disturbances had somewhat subsided: the troops remained firm to the King, who seemed disposed not to grant all the people demand.

TROUBLE IN SAXONY. On the 8th the Duke of Saxe Gotha published a proclamation, in which he promises his subjects a constitution and abolishes the censorship. This, however, has not prevented the inhabitants of Gotha from presenting him a petition pointing out the reforms they require. The deputation was very well received.

ENGLAND. *No Change of Ministers.* The minority have carried the income tax in spite of all opposition within and without Parliament, and so are safe in their places for the present.

Income Tax applied to Ireland. An attempt was made in the House of Commons, on the 13th, to extend the provisions of the income tax to Ireland, but it failed, the majority the other way being 80.

Abolition of Capital Punishment. This measure was debated for four hours on the 14th, but lost by 122 to 66.

Birth of another Princess. Queen Victoria was safely delivered of a Princess on March 18. A few minutes after the birth the Royal infant was shown to the Ministers and Great Officers of the State and Household in the ante-room, when the usual formalities and ceremonies on the birth of a Prince or Princess were gone through.

An address of congratulation on the events was voted in the House of Commons on the 19th with great enthusiasm.

Reduction of the British Navy. A very animated debate took place in the House of Commons on the 18th. Messrs. Hume and Cobden advocated the reduction of the number of men to 36,000 instead of 43,000. Their plan was defeated by a majority of 309.

BELGIUM. *Condition of the Working Classes.* A letter from Brussels, dated Saturday, March 11, has the following:

The workmen of Brussels have presented a petition to the King, couched in respectful terms, and asking that work may be procured for them. The Ministers and Communal Council immediately acted on this point, and to-day there are numbers at work, repairing the roads or foot-paths, clearing away the foundations for new houses, &c.

In Courtray and Roulers the number of unemployed operatives is very great, and many hundreds who were formerly engaged in the manufactories of those districts have been for some time past set to work upon the public roads and the reconstruction of the pavement of the towns. Even this resource is now failing for want of funds. An application has been made to the Government for a loan of 50,000 francs, without interest, to enable the linen manufacturers to continue their operations upon the present limited scale. It is said that if some improvement does not take place within the next week or ten days, the whole of the factories at present working will be stopped.

HOLLAND. *The Reform Advancing.* On the 14th of March, the King summoned the President of the second Chamber of States General to his palace, and requested that the Chamber should propose to him all changes in the government of the people and the fundamental law, which it might deem necessary. He had adopted this policy without the knowledge of his ministers, and the Cabinet therefore resigned, to make room for new and more liberal members.

On the 17th, the King issued a proclamation, nominating a committee to revise the constitution, and draft a complete sketch of the fundamental law.

SPAIN.—*State of feeling in Madrid.* On the 6th of March, the Queen threw open her saloons for a grand reception. She expressed the greatest satisfaction at the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier in England. The armed force were kept in readiness to prevent any attempt at disturbance. In Saragossa, where a riot was expected, the strong precautions prevented it.

A letter, dated the 7th, says:

Maria Christina and Narvaez, unwarned by the fate of Louis Philippe and Guizot, seem determined to continue their attempts to govern by force. Large sums of money were distributed among the troops on the 6th by Narvaez, but this system cannot long continue. There is no M. Guizot, with a large secret service fund, to apply to now, to uphold dynastic interests.

The Madrid journals do not contain any intelligence of interest; but we learn that a strong spirit of violence was getting up against the government. The coffee-houses were crowded with politicians, talking very freely, and numerous groups were in the streets. There is no republican feeling manifested, but the government is quite odious to the people, and, in spite of the troops, General Narvaez will find it difficult to hold his ground.

RUSSIA.—*Military Preparations.* The Empe-Nicholas, of Russia, in an ukase directed to the Minister of War, has commanded the immediate organization of all the military reserves. A large portion of the army of Russia is to be placed on a war footing, and to be assembled on the 1st (13th) April. This step, says the decree, "is required by the events transpiring in the west of Europe, manifesting the sinful design of subverting legal authorities. The alliance of friendship and the treaties by which Russia is connected with the neighboring Powers, impose upon us as a sacred duty to take timely measures for placing a portion of our troops upon a war footing, that, in case circumstances should demand it, a firm front may be opposed to the direful spread of anarchy." Beyond these preparations it is not anticipated at present, that the Emperor will take any steps beyond the confines of his own dominions, the tranquility of which will not, it is expected, be sensibly disturbed.

POLAND. At Warsaw the censorship prohibited the mere mention of the events of which France is the theatre. The Warsaw Courier of the 2d inst. states,—"Count Mole is charged with the formation of a new Cabinet." March 3d—"The Chamber of Peers was occupied on the 22 and 23 of February, with different petitions." 4th and 5th of March—Not a word of France.

At Pesen the news produced a sensation impossible to describe. Nevertheless, an insurrection was not considered imminent, the people being determined to wait calmly the development of events.

Revolution in Cracow.—On the 18th the inhabitants of Cracow proclaimed a Republic. Fifteen thousand insurgents are under arms. On the previous day the Governor was compelled by the people to release 40ø political prisoners, implicated in the recent insurrection.

☞ Cassius M. Clay gives us some account of the Mexican people whom he went as volunteer to conquer. He had much opportunity to learn their habits, having been taken a prisoner and kept among them for a long time. Among other statements he says:—

"The extreme dryness of Mexico makes irrigation necessary in most of the country, and the scarcity of water, and the habits of the people, collect the inhabitants into cities or villages. The land itself is owned by a few large proprietors, not the least of whom are the priests. The great mass of the people are *serfs*, with but few more rights than American slaves. It is true that the children of serfs are not of necessity also serfs, but debt brings slavery, and the wages allowed by law almost always perpetuate it. Here then is the secret of the success of our arms. I conversed freely with the tenantry and soldiers in all Mexico, and where they are not filled with religious enthusiasm against us, they care not who rule them, Americans or Mexican masters. If all the Mexican soldiers were freeholders and freemen, not one of all the American army could escape from her borders. The soldiers are caught up in the Haciendas and the streets of the towns, by force confined in some prison or convent, there drilled, clothed, armed and then sent to the regular army. Such men avow their resolution to desert, or run on the first occasion. Of near one thousand sent to Taluco, to the aid of Santa Anna at Mexico, not one hundred stood the battle.

The whole people do not exceed eight millions; of these about two millions are white, and mixed bloods; the remainder are native Indians. I never, in all Mexico, with the exception of foreigners in the capital, saw a single white man at work."

A CRAZY MAN IN THE SENATE. In Washington on the 6th instant, just as the Senate had agreed to take up the Resolutions for France, introduced by the Senate and amended by the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Allen, of Ohio, having risen, and been recognized by the Chair—a man was seen to take but little less than a leap from the gallery behind the Reporter's desk upon the frail foundation which supports the ornament over the Vice President's chair. There was but a thread and wire between him and the head of the President of the Senate. The man was very tall and strong, and raising his voice in the direction of Mr. Allen, he said, "I object to this man's representing Ohio upon this occasion." One of the reporters, and the door-keeper, drew this man from his dangerous position, amidst the cries of Senators, "he is crazy! he is insane! don't harm him!" He was borne from the gallery, and taken out by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The name of the gentleman is General Price of Cincinnati, a very respectable and worthy citizen.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY. The Court at the latest advices had already been in session five days, and the prospect was, that it would remain in session at intervals for months.

In the meantime, Gen. Scott is detained in Mexico, a prisoner, subject to the orders of the Court, and prevented by it from returning to the United States, in accordance with his earnest wishes.

The proceedings of this Court of Inquiry develop some shameful actions on the part of General Pillow. The celebrated "Leonidas letter," which teemed with glorifications of General Pillow, making him the hero of the battle of Contreras, to the exclusion of every other officer, has been definitely traced to Gen. Pillow, who, if not the author, was at least the person who corrected it and procured its publication. The proof is direct and positive, were it not for which, the assertion would be deemed almost improbable. Gen. Pillow, by this act alone, setting aside his agency in the persecutions of Gen. Scott, will receive the merited scorn and contempt of every honest man in the country.

ANOTHER MYSTERY. We learn from the Atlas that the body of Ezra Brown, of Stow, was found in the road leading from Stow to Concord, on Friday, March 31st. A coroner's inquest was held the next day, a jury having been summoned by the coroner, W. E. Faulkner of Acton. The verdict of the jury was, that the deceased came to his death by a blow or blows from some person or persons unknown, or possibly by the pressure from a wheel of a loaded wagon. Patrick Cole was arrested, and examined on charge of murder, but this was given up. He was again arrested on charge of larceny, in stealing money from the body of the deceased, and was fully committed to Concord jail, on Friday, 7th inst. The suspicion is very strong that the man was both murdered and robbed.

STATE OF EUROPE. If the symptoms of France are menacing, the State of Europe is so too. Spain is disorganized—Italy on fire—Switzerland in legalized rebellion against order and religion—Austria smouldering—Belgium, and, perhaps, Holland, ready for revolt—Poland is smarting from recent chastisement—Germany agitated by wild, though as yet, aimless desires—Greece stands on the verge of military revolution—and, finally, Rome herself, the centre of religious subordination, holds out her hand to Democracy—not fanciful, abstract Democracy, but such as the nineteenth century beholds her—and tells her that "She shall reign."

WEEKLY MAIL TO AMERICA. The first steamer of the weekly line leaves Liverpool this day, April 8, for America. Hereafter they will leave Liverpool for America every Saturday, and Boston and New York every alternate Wednesday, for Liverpool.

Two inmates of the Exeter (N. H.) jail broke out on Saturday night, by means, probably, of an accomplice on the outside, who removed a part of the wall. The names of the fugitives are Jeremiah Carpenter, who had been convicted of burning a barn at Kingston; and George Judd, charged with sheep-stealing.

On Saturday, a wood-lot in East-Needham took fire, in consequence, it is said, of a lighted cigar being thrown among the underbrush, and a considerable space of land was burnt over before the fire was got under.

WORCESTER. The first charter election in the city of Worcester was held on Saturday, and resulted in the choice of Levi Lincoln for Mayor, by a vote of 836 against 653 for R. A. Miller, Temperance candidate, and 45 scattering. The Citizens ticket for Aldermen, consisting of five Whigs and three Democrats, was also chosen.

THE DEAD SEA EXPEDITION. The expedition to the Dead Sea arrived at the Dardanelles the latter end of February, and on the 26th, Lieut. Lynch, his officers, and the chief interpreter were presented to the Sultan. He received him with kindness, and asked a great many questions in relation to the objects of the expedition. It was the intention of Lieut. Lynch to set sail, without further delay, for the coast of Syria.

SAD ACCIDENT. A fine child, three years old, son of Erastus Hopkins, Esq., member of the House from Northampton, was scalded to death on Saturday evening, at his father's house. The servant maid left him in a room with a kettle of boiling water, which he pulled over upon him.

FRENCH SPOILATIONS. Both the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York have passed a resolution urging Congress to do justice to the long neglected claimants. It will be recollected that a law was passed last year and vetoed by the President.

THE ROBBERY OF THE MINT. Randall Hutchinson, whose trial for robbing the mint of some $20,000 has been the standing subject of a daily paragraph in the Philadelphia papers for a week or more, was found guilty, Thursday.

MADAME LAMARTINE. It is said that Lamartine's wife, who is an English woman, not unfrequently acts the part of sub-editor in preparing her husband's works for the press, and that whole pages of the less-important parts are the production of her pen. She is also an excellent painter.

FLEET OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. From the extraordinary activity and bustle which prevails at Toulon, there can be no doubt some important movement of the French fleet is contemplated. Orders have been issued for the concentration of the whole fleet, which is very well manned; and, though heavily stored, is to be ready for sudden orders. Naples is supposed to be the destination of the force.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by Rev Mr Streeter, Mr Sheldon Brown to Miss Hannah Jane Mayo.

9th inst, by Rev Mr Rogers, Mr Charles J. B. Moulton to Miss C. P. Woods, both of Boston.

April 9, Mr Braddock Loring to Miss Isabel W., daughter of Isaac Russ, Esq., of Dexter, Me; Mr Wm W. Pray to Miss Hannah N. Pray, both of Cambridge.

In Medford, 6th inst, Mr George H. Hall of Marshfield to Miss Lucy S. Poole, of Falmouth, Me.

In Natick, 6th inst, by Rev Samuel Hunt, Mr Sam'l Washburn to Miss Abby W., daughter of Martin Hayues, Esq.

In Haverhill, Mr William M. Chase of Hampstead to Miss Lucy Ann Noyes of Atkinson, N. H.

In Newburyport, by Rev Mr Washburn, Mr Edward T. Hardy to Miss Arrianne Williams, daughter of Enoch S. Williams, Esq.

At Amesbury Mills, March 31, Mr James Thorn, teacher at Howell, Monmouth Co., N. Y., to Miss Susan F. Merchant.

In Providence, April 10, Mr Henry T. Barber to Miss Nancy Smaler of Milton, Mass.

DEATHS.

In this city, 5th inst, Mrs Susan Powell Greenough, 37, wife of Alfred Greenough, Esq., and daughter of Hon. S. D. Parker.

8th inst, Harriet E., only daughter of Wm W., and Harriet M. Hubbard, 1 yr 9 days.

10th inst, Augustus D., eldest son of Daniel and Rhoda Ann Hall, 16 yrs 8 days.

In East Boston, 7th inst, Capt Charles P. Colby, formerly of Deer Isle, Me.

In Dorchester, 6th inst, Stephen Liversidge Esq., 59.

In Waltham, 5th inst, Anna S. Moore, wife of Amory Moore, and daughter of the late Timothy H. Blackman, Esq., of Dorchester, 30 yrs 2 mos.

In Lynn, 7th inst, of dropsy, Mrs Huldah B. Gibson, daughter of Sylvanus Newhall, 48. In the last six years of forty different operations, 750 pounds of water were taken from her.

In Haverhill, Mr Jonathan Kimball, 72.

In Groton, Mass., 9th, Mrs Olive N. Taylor, formerly of Salem, 33.

In Salem, 9th insth, Mr Israel E. Baker of Boston, son of the late John Baker, Esq., of Wenham, 33.

In Keene, N. H at the house of her son, Dr Charles G. Adams, Mrs Sarah Adams, 86, widow of the late Dr Daniel Adams of Keene; and the last member of the immediate family of the late Benj. Goldthwaite, Esq., deceased, of Boston.

In North Marshfield, 9th inst, Mr Wm. H. Tilden, 22.

In Dover, March 13, Jonathan Battelle, 61.

In Londonderry, N. H., 2d inst, Warren Senter, youngest child of Charles C. Grant, 12 weeks.

In Gilmanton, N. H., 6th inst, of consumption, William Strong Cogswell, 20, only son of Rev William Cogswell, D. D., and a member of the Senior Class at Dartmouth College.

In Providence, R. I., April 5th, Mrs Sally Larrabee, widow of the late William Larrabee of Framingham, Mass., 64.

NUMBER OF DEATHS, for the week ending Saturday, April 8, 68. Males 32. Females 33. Stillborn 3. Five of the above died at Deer Island Hospital.

Causes—Consumption 17; typhus fever 3; lung do 3; small pox 1; dropsy 2; do on the brain 3; childbed 2; croup 2; tumor 2; teething 3; infantile 6; marasmus 1; disease of heart 2; do of the brain 2; diarrhœa 1; dysentery 3; inflammation of bowels 1; hemorrhage 1; cancer 2; convulsions 1; inflammation of the lungs 2; accidental 1; worms 1; disease of uteras 1; old age 1; paralysis 1.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing Apr. 16.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises	Length of Days.
SUNDAY.	5 18	6 41	rises	13 23
MONDAY.	5 16	6 42	5 59	13 26
TUESDAY.	5 14	6 43	6 56	13 29
WEDNESDAY.	5 13	6 44	7 52	13 31
THURSDAY.	5 11	6 46	8 47	13 34
FRIDAY.	5 10	6 47	9 42	13 37
SATURDAY.	5 8	6 45	10 35	13 40

Review of the Markets.

ASHES—The demand is limited to the wants of the trade. Pots are selling at 6a6¼c; Pearls are very dull at 7¼a7¾c per lb cash.

COAL—Foreign of all kinds is dull. Picton is selling at $6,50a$7; and Sydney at $6 per chaldron cash and 4 mos. Of Authracite, there is an ample supply; and it is selling by retail at $8a7,25 per ton cash.

COFFEE—The demand the past week has been moderte, without change in prices. The sales comprise 300a400 bags St Domingo at 6a6¼c; parcels of Rio 7c; Java 9c; Sumatra 7c; 1000 bags Porto Cabello, new crop, 7¼c; Maracaibo 7c per lb 6 mos.

HAY—There is some demand for shipment and sales are making of Eastern pressed at $14 per ton—cash.

HIDES—There have been no movements of importance. The stock of South American is large. 3700 Buenos Ayres have been sold on private terms; some Calcutta Buffalo at 5½c for dry and 6½c per lb for green; 26,000 Cape Good Hope Sheep Skins at 30c each, 6 mos.

HOPS—The market remains very dull, with only small sales to the trade at 6¼a7c per lb cash.

LIME—Sales of Thomaston at 68a70c per cask—cash.

METALS—Yellow sheashing Metal sells freely at 19c per lb; sheathing Copper is in moderate demand at 22c per lb 6 mos. There is not much doing in Iron.—Some low Scotch Pig Gartsherrie brand are selling from store at $32a33 per ton 6 mos. Nails are in active demand at 4¼c per lb cash. The stock of Lead is reduced to about 12,000 pigs. There have been sales of 4000 pigs at a fraction less than 4¼c per lb cash. It is held generally at 4¼c per lb.

MOLASSES—There have been large arrivals since our last, and several cargoes of Cuba sweet, comprising about 1200 hhds at 19¼a19½c; 100 hhds Saguayed 22c; Trinidad 22¼a23c; and Cienfuegos at 24¼a25c per gal 6 mos. The market closes heavily. A cargo of Cuba sweet sold at 19c, and a parcel for distilling at 18½c per gal 6 mos.

PROVISIONS—There has been an active demand for Pork throughout the week, without material variation in prices; prime at $9a9,50; mess 10a10,25; clear $13; extra clear $14 per bbl cash and 4 mos. The sales of Beef have been considerable at $9 for Eastern mess and $9a9,50 per bbl for Western mess 4 mos.—Large sales have been made of Lard in bbls and tierces at 6¾a 7¼c and kegs at 7¾a7¾c per lb 4 mos. Hams are in good demand at 7¼a8c per lb 4 mos. Steady sales of Butter and Cheese at quoted prices.

RICE—Sales of 125 casks for export at 3¾c and 25 do do at 4c per lb; 50 do to the trade at 3¾a4c per lb 6 mos.

SEEDS—There is considerable demand for Grass Seeds. Herds Grass is scarce and is selling at $3,25a3,50; Red Top 65c per bu; Western Clover 6¾a7c and Northern

,87½; fancy brands $7.25a7.75; Ohio and Michi- ,75a6.87½; Ohio round hoop 6.50; St Louis 6.62½ d cash. For Southern there has been more de- with sales of some 2000 bbls at 6.50 per bbl 4 200 bbls Extra Eagle at supposed about 6.87 per and some lots Georgetown at 6.50 per bbl cash.— close the market is heavy, at a slight decline;— see at 6.75a6.81¼ per bbl — Sales of Rye Flour at at 2.50a2.62½ per bbl cash.

ain—The arrivals of Corn have been very large, nting to upwards of 200,000 bushels, and in sales ince there has been a decline in prices. The sales been to a moderate extent at 53a54c for yellow flat 1a52 per bu for white. Some of the dealers are their stocks, not being disposed to sell at these ates. The market closes with more firmness.— go of 5000 bu white sold at 52c free of wharfage, lot fine lot quality at 52c per bu. About 10,000 shipping for Liverpool. The market closes very y and 50c is the best offer for white. Oats are , the supply not being equal to the demand— ers are selling at the depot at 51a52c per bu.— of Rye at 85c per bu cash.

W YORK, April 10, 2½ P. M. Flour very heavy ome cheaper. Meal $2,37½; sales Jersey abut. is lower; good Jersey sold at 52a53c; New Or- out of order, 1400 bls, at 47c Barley—500 bu at 87½c.

ening—Troy and some other brands of Western can be had at $6,25 and very dull at that— is cheaper by 10c, say 130c for Ohio and 140 nessee; Rye 74a75c; 1000 bu good Barley at 80c; n Jersey yellow Corn at 54c; for handsome yel- at 54c was refused'—we speak always of weight

BRIGHTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, April 13.

[Reported for the Ploughman.]

Cattle at Market, (27 unsold.)
Pairs Working Cattle.
Cows and Calves.
ICES. A deduction from last week's prices to the of 37½ cents per hundred has been made. A ,ggestions brought $7,00. Good, $6,50, and $6,50a6,90, as in quality.
OKING CATTLE in request and sales from $72 $90, $95, $110, and up to $150.
WS AND CALVES in good demand and sales from $45.
INE. A large supply and prices somewhat re- say 5,62½a6,75, at wholesale. At retail about advance per lb.
EEP. 625 at Market.
Stall Fed, $4,50, $5,00, $5,75.
Common $2,50, $3,00, $3,25, $3,50.

W YORK CATTLE MARKET, April 10. At 1099 Beef Cattle, (500 Southern, the remainder n and New York State,) 60 Cows and Calves, 90 Sheep and Lambs. Prices, &c.—Beef Cath transactions to-day and for the week past was quoting prices $7a8,50 per cwt, which is a ad advance upon the rates obtained last week. A 100 head was taken for the Bermuda market— 100 head remain unsold. Cows and Calves—All prices, as in quality, from $18,45a50. Sheep ambs—There was a smaller number on sale but than there has been for many months past. Sales $2,50,6a6,50—all sold.

LES OF STOCKS ON WEDNESDAY.

AT AUCTION.

[By Stephen Brown & Son.]

Boston Water Power $206;
Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation, $43¾;
Mercantile Marine Ins Co, 94 per cent;
Franklin Ins Co, 81¾ per ct;
Market Bank, 75¾a76¾ per sh;
City Bank 95¼a96 per ct;
Union Bank 98¾ per ct;
Merchants Bank ¼a¼ per ct adv;
Boylston Bank 90 per ct;
Columbian Bank 93¾ per ct;
Exchange Bank 92 per ct;

[AT THE BROKERS' BOARD.]

New England Bank 100;
Merchants Bank 100¼;
Fitchburg KR, 117;
Western RR, 103¼;
Exchange Bank 92;
Boston and Lowell RR, 56⅝;
Old Colony RR, 93¾;
Old Colony RR, new, 91¼;
Eastern RR, 104¼a104¾;
Vermont and Mass RR, 74;
Reading RR, 18¾;
do do b 10 d 18¾;
East Boston Co, 14;
do s 30 d 13¾;
East Boston Dividends, No. 4, 5¾;
do b 30 d 5¾;
Reading Railroad Bonds, 1850, 57⅛;

BEDFORD OIL MARKET, April 10. [For ...] We notice a sale since our last of an entire 1600 bbls in one lot, understood to be at $1 per bbl is a slight decline. For small parcels hold- and higher rates. A sale of 330 bbls was made on private terms. Whale—there is a limited for home use. Sales of 600 bbls N W Coast a sale of 2000 bbls, (about half South Sea and er,) for export, was made the day previous to rt of the European news at 31½c, since which been no inquiry, the accounts from shed aused an entire suspension of the export to Edgartown a cargo of about 2200 bbls N W the first of the week at 32c. In New Lon- entire importation of the present year, 7355 been sold, at prices which we did not learn

[Retail Prices inside Quincy Market.]

PROVISIONS.

...lb... 18@... 28	Do. West'n, ₿...	9@... 10
...₿ lb... 16@... 25	Lard, best, ₿ lb	8@... 9
...	Do. West'n, keg	...
...lb... 7@... 10	₿ lb	8@... 9
...lb... 12@... 14	Veal, ₿ lb	6@... 10
...lb... 8@... 15	Calves' heads	50@... 75
...₿ lb... 12@... 14	Lamb, ₿ lb	4@... 6
...₿ lb... 8@... 10	Mutton, ₿ lb	6@... 12
...lb... 6@... 10	Sheep, whole, ₿ lb	6@... 11
...lb... 7@... 71	Chickens, ₿ pr	75@ 1 25
...₿ lb... 10@... 12	Turkeys, each	1 00@ 1 25
...₿ lb... 8@... 10	Pigeons, ₿ doz	1 50@ 2 00
...lb... 6@... 8	Geese, Mougl...	1 00@ 1 25

VEGETABLES.

...pk... 12@... 25	Onions, doz bun	...@... 50
...pk... 6@... 50	Beets, bush	...@... 75
...oz... 75@ 1 00	Beans, ₿ bush.	1 50@ 2 00
...oz... 5@... 6	Parsley, ₿ box	...@... 6
...chel... 6@... 62	Lettuce, ₿ doz	...@... 50
...	Cucumbers, each	25 a ... 50
...... 25a 1 00	Spinach, bushel	...a 1 00

FRUIT.

...bu 2 00@ 3 00	Pears, ₿ peck	...@... ...
...@... ...	Apples, dried, ₿ lb	5@... 6
...bush ...@... ...	Oranges, ₿ box	2 75@ 3 25
...bush 3 50@ 4 00	Lemons, ₿ box	2 50@ 2 75
...@... ...	Figs, ₿ lb	...@... 12

(Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.)

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

...bbl.	Ohio Mess	10 00@10 50	
... 10 00@12 00	Do. Prime	9 00@ 9 50	
...bbl. 10 00@11 00	Boston Lard, in		
...bbl. 10 00@... ...	bbls, ₿ lb	...@... 8	
...	Ohio do., do	...@... 7½	
...@18 00	Hams, Bos'n, lb	8@... 9	
...@17 00	Do., Ohio, ₿ lb	...@... 8	
...@15 00	Tongues, ₿ bbl	18 00@20 00	
...@14 00			

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

... 16@... 24	Cheese, best, ton	7@... 8	
...on 17@... 24	Do, common, ton	5@... 7	
...on 7@... 10	Eggs, ₿ 100 doz	...@... 14	

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

... 2 00@ 3 50	Onions, ₿ bbl	1 75@... ...	
... 2 00@ 3 00	Pickles, ₿ bbl	5 00@ 5 50	
...@ 1 25	Peppers, ₿ bbl	6 00@ 9 00	
...@ 1 25	Mangoes, ₿ bbl	8 00@10 00	

(Wholesale Prices.)

HIDES.

...lb... 9½@... 10	African, ₿ lb	8@... 9	
...lb... 9½@... 10	Buenos Ayres	...	
...lb... 9½@... 10	salted, each	90@1 00	
...lb... 7@... 8	Do., dry	60@... 70	

HAY.

...	Eastern pressed,		
...85@... 95	₿ ton	14 00@... ...	
	Straw, 100 lbs	60@... 65	

HOPS.

...lb. 6@... 7	2nd sort	...@... ...	

LEATHER.

...lb. 23@... 25	N.Y. red, light	17@... 19	
...lb. 21@... 23	Do. do., heavy	15@... 16	
...lb. 23@... 24	East'n slaugh't	18@... 19	
...lb. 20@... 21	Do. dry hide	...@... ...	

LIME.

...bl. 75@... 80	L'Estag. St. Geo	...@... ...	
...bl. 70@... 75	do. white Pp	...@... ...	
	Do. 1st quality	...@... ...	

WOOL.

...lb. 45@... 50	Com. to ¼ blood	28@... 30	
...lb. 45@... 50	Lambs, super	33@... 35	
...@... ...	Do. 1st quality	30@... 32	
...lb. 40@... 45	Do. 2d do	26@... 28	
...lb. 32@... 33	Do. 3d do	14@... 15	

SEEDS.

Retail Prices.

...	"white"	...@... 20	
3 00@3 50	French "	...@... 33	
...@3 00	Timothy, or H's	...@... ...	
...@2 50	Grass ₿ bush	3 75@ 4 00	
	Red Top, bush	...@ 1 50	
2 00@2 50	North'n	...@ 1 50	
...@2 00	" " South'n	75@ 1 00	
	Orch'd Grass, "	...@ 2 50	
10@...	Seed Wheat, bu	2 00@ 2 10	
8@... 9	Winter Rye, "	...@ 1 1	

LEGISLATIVE.

FRIDAY, April 7.

IN SENATE. The petition was presented of Capt. J. W. Smith and others in favor of the passage of the bill reported by the Military Commissioners.

The Committee on Towns reported a bill to change the boundary line between Coleraine and Leyden. Mr. Taylor moved to reconsider the vote whereby the bill concerning the revival of laws was rejected.

IN THE HOUSE. The business of the House was not important. The Insolvant bill was debated by Messrs. Dawes of Adams and others.

SATURDAY, April 8.

IN SENATE. The business of the Senate was unimportant. Mr. Buckingham reported that the Eulogy on Mr. Adams will be pronounced on *Saturday next*, the 15th inst, in Faneuil Hall, by Hon. Edward Everett. A procession is to be formed at the State House, at 10. A. M., and Mr. Devens of Franklin is to be Chief Marshal.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Boutwell of Groton, presented from the Committee of which he is Chairman, his sympathising Resolutions in relation to the French Revolution, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hitchcock of Ashby, from the Committee on Railroad accidents, reported three bills—to provide further security at crossings, concerning bridges, and to prevent trespasses.

One of the Committees on Railroads reported a bill to incorporate the Worcester North Railroad Co. with a capital of $400 000. This road is from the Cheshire road in Winchendon, to the Worcester and Barre road in Hubbardston.

Messrs. Seaver of Boston, Newell of Chelsea, and Bradbury of Newburyport spoke against the repeal of the Insolvent Laws; Messrs. Palmer of Sheffield, Longley of Hawley, and Griswold of Greenfield spoke in favor of it.

In the Senate this morning, Mr. Buckingham, from the Committee appointed to make arrangements relative to the delivering of a eulogy on the late Hon. John Quincy Adams, reported that the eulogy will be delivered by the Hon. Edward Everett at Faneuil Hall on Saturday the 15th inst. A procession to be formed at the State House at 10 o'clock, A. M. to be escorted by the Independent Company of Cadets. The report was accepted.

The other proceedings were not important.

MONDAY, April 10, 1848.

IN SENATE. Bills were reported relating to the Alewive Fishery in the North River; relating to Town and County Roads as taken into a new draft.

Leave to withdraw was reported on the petition of the County Commissioners of Norfolk, but the report was re-committed with instructions to report a resolve in favor of the prayer of the petitioners.

The day of the day were taken up, and the undebateable matters therein were advanced one stage. Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE the attendance was slim, and the morning business light.

Mr. Devens of Ware had leave of absence for the rest of the session, and Mr. Palmer of New Bedford for ten days.

Bills were reported, in relation to the Militia; to the more equal assessment of taxes; to School districts; to School Books. And a resolve on the petition of the town of Oxford was also reported.

The orders of the day were taken up at a quarter before eleven, and the bill to repeal the insolvent law was further discussed.

TUESDAY, April 11.

IN SENATE. A motion for the appointment of a Committee to consider and report what time the present session may be brought to a close, consistently with the public interests, was laid on the table by a vote of 11 to 5.

The orders of the day were taken up, and the undebateable matters disposed of.

The bill relating to the Court of Common Pleas was amended by making the salary of the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas $2300 instead of $2500, and that of the Associate Justice $2000 instead of $2200, and was then ordered to a third reading.

Petitions presented and referred—Of D. F. McGilroy and others, for a Railroad from Palmer depot to Ware village.

The following reports were made from Committees:

By Mr. Smith of Northampton, Committee on Manufactures, bills to incorporate—the Carew Manufacturing Co.; the Holland Manufacturing Co.; the Hampshire Flax and Hemp Co.; the Pawcatuck Paper Manufacturing Co.

By Mr. Bragg of Milford, same Committee, bills to incorporate—the Weir Iron Foundry; the American Net and Twine Manufacturing Co.; the New Bedford Linseed Oil Co.

By Mr. Hitchcock of Ashby, Special Committee on Railroad Accidents, bill in addition &c., concerning passenger carriers [providing that judicial investigation shall be held in every case of death from a railroad accident, and in case of defect or negligence of any kind whatever on the part of the road, a forfeiture of not over $5000, nor less than $1000, to the heirs of the deceased, or, failing any, to the Commonwealth.]

Severally placed in the orders of the day.

The following orders were adopted:

On motion of Mr. Clark of Boston, that the Committee on Education consider the expediency of authorizing School Committees to originate or adopt plans for the erection of school houses, and more clearly to define their duties in relation thereto.

The afternoon sessions of the House commence to-day.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

IN THE HOUSE. The House was called to order at half past three o'clock, but it was nearly a quarter of an hour afterwards before any business was commenced.

On motion of Mr. Sargent of Cambridge, the House went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Gray of Boston, in the Chair, to consider the insolvent law. After a long debate, and the rejection and adoption of several amendments, the Committee rose and expressed a readiness to report.

On motion of Mr. Sargent, the House, at twenty minutes past 6 o'clock, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 12.

IN THE SENATE. Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of restoring the salaries of the Governor, Secretary, Treasurer and Land Agent to what they were previous to 1843.

The bill relating to the Essex Bridge was reported as taken into a new draft.

IN THE HOUSE. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Aiken.

The following petitions were presented and referred:—

Of Thomas Sumner, for an allowance of his claim as Coroner; Noah Claflin and 66 others, of Attleboro', (remonstrance) against adopting the Commissioners' report respecting the boundary line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

The following reports of Committees were submitted:

By Field of Carlisle, Committee on Change of Name, giving leave to withdraw to several individuals.

By Mr. Smith of Northampton, Committee on Manufactures, bill to incorporate Thomas A. Staples and others, as the Boston City Mills, with a capital of $150,000, for the purpose of manufacturing Meal and Flour.

By Mr. Corliss of Lowell, Committee on Probate and Chancery, leave to withdraw on the petition of Lucas Pond, Guardian.

By Mr. Carter of Springfield, Committee on Towns, bill to set off a part of Clarksbury to Florida—ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Strong of Southampton, Committee on Judiciary, that the returns of Sheriffs are all correct—severally placed in the orders of the day.

On motion of Mr. Sargent of Cambridge, the House voted to receive the report of the Committee of the Whole on the subject of the Insolvent Bill. Mr. Gray of Boston then submitted that report, and on motion of Mr. Dwight of Springfield, it was taken up for immediate consideration. The recommendations of the Committee were all adopted, and several new amendments were proposed by Mr. Wilder of Leominister, which occasioned a long debate.

On the amendment abolishing voluntary Insolveney, the yeas and nays were ordered and the House refused to adopt it, 92 affirmative and 135 negative. An amendment providing for the continuation of suits already commenced was adopted. The bill as amended was then passed to a third reading and ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, April 13.

IN SENATE, leave to withdraw was reported on the petition of the town of Malden.

Bills were reported to incorporate the Springfield Aqueduct Company, in addition to an act to incorporate the town of Georgetown.

A resolve was reported in favor of the County of Norfolk.

An order relating to the appointment of the Committee to inquire at what time the Legislature may adjourn was taken from the table and rejected.

The resolve in favor of the County of Norfolk was read twice and rejected.

The orders of the day were then taken up and the undebateable matters therein were advanced one stage.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill concerning Alien Passengers and Paupers, but without taking the question thereon, the orders of the day were laid on the table. Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE, after prayer by Rev. Mr. Higgins, several reports were made from committees, viz:—bill concerning the harbor of New Bedford and Fair Haven; that it is inexpedient to alter or repeal the Usury Laws; bill to establish additional terms of Probate Court in Lowell and Cambridge; bill to establish a Police Court in the town of Lawrence; leave to withdraw to the petitioners for a change in the County Seat of Norfolk.

The Bill concerning the Barre and Worcester Railroad Company was discharged from the orders of the day, and occasioned considerable debate, on an amendment offered by Mr. Lee of Templeton. It was not finished when our report closed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

FRIDAY, April 7.

IN SENATE, a message was received from the President enclosing the proceedings of the Fremont Court Martial, which was ordered to be printed.

The bill for relieving the Judges of the United States Supreme Court from Circuit Court duty for one year, was taken up, and it was under consideration when the despatch closed.

The House went into Committee of the whole, and after some time spent in consideration of private bills, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 10.

IN SENATE. Mr. Hale, of N. H., presented sundry abolition petitions, which were on motion, laid on the table.

The same gentleman also presented a memorial, numerously signed, praying Congress, to legislate in favor of the doctrines of the Wilmot Proviso, which he moved be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which he advocated by some remarks. He also presented a memorial in favor of the United States prohibiting the establishment of a monarchy and slavery on this continent, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Cass, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, moved to take up the bill providing for the settlement of California claims, which was agreed to.

Mr. Benton of Missouri addressed the Senate at considerable length, and strenuously advocated the passage of the bill. In the course of his remarks, he gave an interesting history of the events which had transpired in California, deducing therefrom various arguments to show the expediency of adopting the bill under consideration. He argued its passage under various other considerations.

When he had concluded, Mr. Dayton of New Jersey, obtained the floor, but gave way to the postponement of the question, and hence will be entitled to the floor for tomorrow.

A message was received from the President communicating to the Senate (in obedience to a call previously made upon him,) the number of troops sent to Mexico—the number of killed and wounded, with the number that had died of disease; which was duly received and ordered to be printed.

The Senate went into Executive session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules, in order that the House might take up the joint resolutions passed by the Senate congratulating the French people on the success of their late revolution, in favor of a Republican form of Government. Objections being made, the yeas and nays were called for, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts, addressed the House, and gave his reasons for having offered an amendment to Mr. Cummins's (of Ohio) resolutions, which, he said, was because they were sprung upon the House. He considered that the latter, from the Senate, were entitled to more consideration. He also discussed the same question in connection with the resolutions, and replied to Mr. Bagby's speech on a former occasion made in the Senate; and continued to speak for some time with much admiration.—When he had concluded, Mr. Stephens of Georgia, moved to amend the last resolution by altering its phraseology, which motion was put and lost.

The previous question was then called for and sustained, when the yeas and nays were ordered on the passage of the joint resolutions as they came from the Senate, which resulted in the affirmative. Yeas 184, nays 2. Messrs. Root of Ohio, and Cranston of Rhode Island, being the only dissenticents.

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 11.

IN SENATE, Mr. Reverdy Johnson presented the petition of John S. Skinner, for an appropriation for the establishment of an Institution of instruction in Mineralogy, Engineering, Road making, and Agriculture. Mr. Johnson addressed the Senate in favor of the object of the petition. It was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

The New York Branch Mint Bill was made the special order for the second Monday in May.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Palfrey moved a reconsideration of the vote expressing sympathy for France. Mr. Bailey addressed the House respecting the relative positions of Massachusetts and Virginia.

WEDNESDAY, April 12.

IN SENATE, the order of the day, the California claims bill, was taken up, and Mr. Dayton addressed the Senate. He spoke chiefly in reply to Mr. Webster's speech against the treaty. He voted for the treaty, as he was satisfied that no treaty could be made without the acquisition of territory.

IN THE HOUSE. A warm debate took place between Messrs. Palfrey, Ashmun, Pendleton and Bayley, on the subject of the rejection by the Senate of Virginia, of the resolutions of respect to the memory of John Quincy Adams.

THURSDAY, April 13.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. Hudson introduced the Hon. Horace Mann, who was qualified and took his seat.

The New York contested election case was taken up. Mr. Thompson spoke in favor of giving the seat to Mr. Munroe.

Mr. Murphy followed, maintaining the minority report for giving the seat to Mr. Jackson.

A call of the House was moved, and soon after that body adjourned.

IN SENATE, Mr. Downes of Louisiana offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information in regard to the quantity of sugar imported from July to April.

Mr. Dix moved to take up the bill relating to repealing the Pilot Laws. He spoke at some length in its favor. [Here the telegraph was interrupted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

WHEREAS Lucy my wife has left my bed and board, I forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. DANIEL LITTLEFIELD.
Hopkinton, April 15. 3w*

Wanted Immediately,

A Journeyman Carriage Painter, who is well skilled in the business. HOLLIS HASTINGS.
Framingham. apl 15

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of A. & T. Hunt, Brighton, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs will be settled by either partners. The business will be continued by Thomas Hunt. ABEL HUNT,
THOMAS HUNT.
Brighton, April 11th, 1848. 3w*

Ground Plaster.

TWENTY-FIVE Tons Ground Plaster on hand, and for sale, by PERKINS & HOBART.
Bridgewater, April 15th, 1848.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore between the undersigned, under the firms of Wheeler & Co., and T. H. Wheeler & Co., were, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 15th of March inst.

The affairs of the late firms will be settled by either of the subscribers. I. S. WHEELER,
E. H. WHEELER,
WM. M. CLARK,
T. H. WHEELER.

Framingham, April 7th, 1848.

Mr. I. S. Wheeler having withdrawn from the firm of Wheeler & Co., the undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of Wheeler & Co., and will continue the business at the old stand. E. H. WHEELER,
WM. M. CLARK.

Framingham, April 7th, 1848.

Mr. I. S. Wheeler having withdrawn from the firm of T. H. Wheeler & Co., the undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of T. H. Wheeler & Co., and will continue the business at the old stand. T. H. WHEELER,
E. H. WHEELER,
WM. M. CLARK.

So. Framingham, April 15th. 3w

Farm to Let in Needham.

THE well known Farm of Jonathan Gay, deceased, will be leased on 3 or 5 years, on reasonable terms. The above farm consists of a valuable Bearing Orchard, with forty acres of mowing and tillage land; also, fifteen acres of good meadow, and fifty acres of good pasturing. The above lands are mostly fenced with stone wall; together with a good two story house, and two good sized barns, and sheds, &c.

For further particulars enquire of CHARLES BRACKETT, of Newton, or of the widow MARY McINTOSH, of Needham, or GALEN ORR, near the premises.
April 15th, 1848. 3w*

Ground Plaster, Lime and Cement.

791 Casks Ground Plaster, (500 lb each.)
150 bbls " "
200 Tons Lump Plaster.
992 Casks L'Etang Lime, the best Lime for bleaching and whitewashing in use.
656 Casks Newark Hydraulic Cement.

Also,—Ash, Maple, Cherry, Oak and White Wood Boards, Plank and Joist.
For sale by C. YOUNG & CO., Brown's Wharf, near Charlestown Bridge. 4m march4

A small Farm in the Town of BILLERICA,

Situated on the cross road from the Wilmington Depot to the Lowell Stage Road, and near the latter. The Farm contains about 15 acres of Pasturage and Tillage Land, besides 2 acres of river meadow,—has a small House, Barn and Mechanic's Work-shop. Price $550.

A portion of which may, if necessary, remain on mortgage. There is a good well of water on the premises.

Inquire of HASLET MACKEY, near the premises, or WM. P. McKAY, 135 Washington Street, Boston.
ap15 3w*

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!

The Nurseries of JOSEPH BRECK & CO., in Brighton, near Brookline, contain an extensive assortment of extra large thrifty Trees, embracing all the most approved varieties of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, &c. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, in great variety.

Mr. Breck will be at the Nurseries until 9 o'clock in the morning, and after 3 in the afternoon, and will be happy to wait upon customers who may favor us with a call.

Our trees will be sold at moderate prices, and warranted true to their names. An omnibus passes the place a number of times in the day. The Nurseries are situated on the main road from Faneuil Hall Depot to Brighton, one and a half miles from the former place, and half a mile from the latter.

Catalogues to be had at our Agricultural Warehouse and Seedsmen's Store, No. 52 North Market Street.

Trees securely packed and delivered in the city.
JOS. BRECK & CO.
Boston, April 15th, 1848. 4w

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed STORE.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have for sale their usual assortment of Agricultural Implements and Tools. Also, Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds of the best quality.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Boston, April 15th, 1848.

Ground Plaster,

OF the best quality, constantly for sale by the subscribers, at their mills in Ashland. They have supplied themselves with a large quantity of the best Plaster they have purchased at the lowest cash price, and as it is delivered directly at their mills, by railroad, they feel confident of being able to sell at a lower price than it was ever sold in this vicinity.

Also, 30,000 feet Pine Board.
S. N. CUTLER & SON.
Ashland, April 15th. 4w

Large Fruit Trees.

PARSONS & CO. have now ready at their Branch Establishment, near the Brighton Depot, a very fine collection of large Fruit Trees, of every desirable variety, with Tree Roses, and very large and bushy Norway Spruce.—Their Pears, Plums and Cherries are of unusually large size. Orders will also be received for their Establishment on Long Island.
3w apl15

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

IN SUDBURY, MASS.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, by License of the Court of Probate for the County of Middlesex, on Monday, the first day of May next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the dwelling house of the late Thomas Stearns, M. D., in Sudbury:

All the Real Estate belonging to Francis Stearns, a minor, son of Thomas Stearns, deceased. Said real estate consists of one undivided third part of the Home lot, containing about 11 acres, well stocked with fruit trees, with convenient two-story house, barn, and other buildings thereon, pleasantly situated near the centre of the town, being a desirable residence for a gentleman or professional man. Also, one undivided third part of the Larcom lot, containing about 11 acres, consisting of wood, pasture, and meadow land; one undivided third part of the Osborn lot, containing four acres; one undivided sixth part of the Washbrook lot, containing about 11 acres; one undivided third part of pew No. 9, in the old Meeting-house; one undivided third part of a share in the new burying-ground in the centre of said Sudbury. Conditions at sale.

WILLIAM F. WHEELER, Guardian.
Lincoln, April 11th, 1848.

N. B. The owners of the other two thirds of the above Real Estate will sell their interest at the same time, so that the purchasers will receive a perfect title to the whole. The terms of sale will be liberal, and a large proportion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if desired.
apl 15 3t

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to a License from the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday, the eighth day of MAY, A. D. 1848, so much of the real estate of Joseph Adams, late of Medway, in said county of Norfolk, Esq., deceased, as will produce the sum of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars, and nine cents, for the payment of his just debts and charges of administration.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time will be sold upon the premises about nine acres of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in said Medway, and known as the Harding Estate. Also, at 11 o'clock, A. M., (precisely) will be offered upon the premises, two lots of sprout and wood land, known as Scoduck's Island, and the Meadow lot lying on the north side of the old Hartford Turnpike, in Black Swamp, (so called) and near the house of Capt. Michael Bullen. Also, at 12 o'clock, noon, two pews in the Congregational Society, in said Medway, where the Rev. Mr. Perkins officiates as clergyman; several parcels of sprout and wood land, on the south side of the old Turnpike, near the house of the late Barnard Partridge, in said Medway, containing in the whole about fifty acres. And in case the above parcels of real estate will not sell for sufficient to produce said sum of one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-three dollars, and nine cents—

There will be sold at Public Auction, at 5 o'clock, P. M upon the premises, so much of the Homestead estate of said deceased as will make up the deficiency. Said estate consists of about one hundred and ten acres of land, with the buildings thereon, situated upon the north side of the old Turnpike, in the easterly part of said Medway, being the same estate owned and occupied by said Joseph Adams for many years prior to his death.

All other necessary information relative to the above estate may be obtained of Hon. Nathan Jones, at the Washington Coffee House, Boston, or of the subscriber at East Medway. HORATIO MASON, Admin.
East Medway. apl 15—3t

Gray's Botany.

JAMES MUNROE & CO. have just published A Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States, from New England to Wisconsin, and south to Ohio and Pennsylvania inclusive, (the Mosses and Liverworts by W. W. Sullivant,) arranged according to the natural system, with an introduction containing a reduction of the Genera to the Linnæan artificial classes and orders. Outlines of the Elements of Botany, a glossary, etc, by Asa Gray, M. D. Professor of Natural History in Harvard University, 1 vol, 12mo, pp. 800.

"It is the best and fullest work on the subject which we have seen."—CHRISTIAN REVIEW.

Martin L. Bradford,

142 WASHINGTON STREET,

(*Three doors North of the Old South Church.*)

Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CUTLERY,
FAMILY HARDWARE,
—AND—
CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

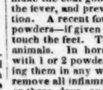
Sole Agent in New England for Leonard & Windt's Patent Toiler's Shears and Barber's Scissors. Also—

FISHING TACKLE.

Of which he imports and keeps constantly for sale as complete an assortment as can be found in the United States.

M. L. B. received the DIPLOMA at the Mechanic's Fair of 1847, for Reels and Fishing Tackle; and he is sole agent for Johnson's Patent Yankee Doodle Spring Hooks, and American Spring Snap Hooks, which are the latest and most improved inventions of the kind. Sole agent in Massachusetts for Schoenbein's Gun Cotton.
apl 15 eop

Cambridge Nurseries.



HOVEY & CO,

Respectfully invite the attention of their friends and amateur cultivators to their immense collection of FRUIT TREES OF ALL KINDS, embracing every variety to be obtained either in Europe or this country. Their collection is unequalled both in extent and variety. Upwards of fifteen hundred specimen trees, embracing nearly that number of varieties, have been planted out, which are now coming into bearing, thus affording a fine opportunity for examining the qualities of each.

20,000 Pear Trees, including, in addition to all the well-known kinds, the following rare sorts:—Vanmon's Leon Le Clere, Swan's Orange, Tyson, Buerre Langelier, Grosse Calebasse, Vicompte de Spoelbach, Las Canas, Jersey Gratioli, Paradise d'Automne, Rostiezer, S. Andre, Hu'l, Lawrence, Doyenne a Etc, and many others.

1000 extra sized Pear Trees, of fine form, with flower bud.

10,000 Apple Trees, of all the approved sorts, together with the Northern Spy, Broadnell, Orne, Lincoln, Early Joe, &c. &c.

10,000 Peach Trees, of their own cultivation, embracing seventy of the choicest kinds.

5000 Plum Trees, of upwards of 80 varieties.

3000 Cherry Trees, in more than 60 varieties.

May's Victoria Currant, Fastoff Raspberries, Grape Vines, (40 varieties for Graperies) Gooseberries, &c.

—ALSO—

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

5000 Silver Leaf Maples, a splendid shade tree.
2000 Lime, or Linden Trees, various sizes.
2000 Scotch, or Wych Elm, a fine tree.
2000 Mountain Ash, of all sizes.
5000 Arbor Vite, for hedges.
1000 Norway Spruces.
1900 Scotch, or Weeping Larch.
10,000 Roses, in more than one thousand varieties, many of which are rare and beautiful.

Greenhouse Plants, Dahlias, Verbenas, Herbaceous Plants, &c, supplied of the choicest description.

☞ Nurseries at Cambridge, 2½ miles from the city. Omnibuses run within a few rods every fifteen minutes during the day.

☞ Catalogues may be had on application, *post paid*.

Trees packed for importation to any part of the country.
HOVEY & CO
april 15.

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk,

THE petition of Elijah Atherton Guardian to John Hixon of Stoughton in said County an insane person, Respectfully represents, that said Ward is seized of real estate consisting of one undivided third part of about seven acres of wood land situated in Canton and Stoughton in said County, and that he has no personal estate which can be applied to his support, and that the income of said real estate is insufficient for his maintenance, and that the sum of $300 is now necessary for that purpose—And that the only person interested in the estate of said ward as next of kin, presumptive heirs, or otherwise is Jeremiah Hixon of some place in the State of Ohio unknown to your petitioner.

The said Guardian therefore prays that he may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said Ward as will produce said sum of $300.
ELIJAH ATHERTON Guardian.

Copy attest, J. H. COBB, Reg.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Norfolk ss. Probate Office, April 8th, A. D. 1848.

Upon the petiton of Elijah Atherton, Guardian to John Hixon of Stoughton, in the county of Norfolk, an insane person, praying that he may be licensed to sell and convey certain real estate belonging to said Ward:—

Ordered, that said Guardian notify all persons interested in the estate of said Ward to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Dedham in said County, on the first Tuesday of May A. D. 1848, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, by causing an attested copy of said petition with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman printed at Boston. S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
apr 15 3t.

Punderson's Condition Powders,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD OF HORSES AND HORN-CATTLE.

THE action of these Powders is simple and direct on the whole vascular system; therefore they purify the blood, clear the water, open the pores of the skin, make the coat good and clean in horse distemper, control the fever, and prevent any after cough or glandular affections. A fever is created in a few days with 1 or 2 powders—if given before bleeding—so perfectly as not to touch the feet. The action is the same in all hervorous animals. In horn-cattle, the horse-distemper is cured with 1 or 2 powders, without boring the horns or disfiguring them in any way. If given to a cow at calving, they remove all inflammation, and make the milk good in two or three days, and more abundant through the season. Given in large doses, they remove spasms, and a whole powder given at a dose to a horse, proves an excellent purge and vermifuge.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall, Agricultural Warehouse, over the Market. apl 15 6w

CALROW & COMPANY.

Fashionable Tailors.

*CORNER

THE POET'S CORNER.

TO———, IN SICKNESS.

And is the hand of sickness laid upon thee?
Thou of the radiant eye,
And is that voice once mirth's own melody,
Heard only in a sigh?

Upon the green thy springing step was lightest!
Thy laugh rang clearest out!
Within the hall thy presence shone the brightest!
And must we fear and doubt?

No! trust to Him who loves thee as we love!
His watchful care will save,
He will not call thee to his heaven above,
Sickness and death, thou'lt brave!

Prayers, fervent prayers sent from the inmost soul,
Will rise in thy behalf,
And He will hear and answer—His control
Will check the fatal shaft.

And thou wilt Live! Live to bless all who know thee!
Live to shed brightness round!
And we, will thank the God who has bestowed thee!
A blessing few have found!

[Godey's Newspaper. C. W. C.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Hindoo Anchorite.

BY MRS. L. M. CHILD.

Kanous, a hermit of Hindoo, had suffered severely, because, after he had avowed himself to the life of a saint, he became desperately enamored of a beautiful girl of inferior caste, whom the laws forbade him to marry. The more sinful it was represented, the stronger became the temptation; according to that powerful law of human nature which impels man to desire most that which is forbidden. After a terrible conflict with himself, he resigned his aspirations after a saintly character, and hid himself in the depths of the forest with his beloved. There she bore him a son, and there she lived four years without seeing a human face beyond her own little circle. Excepting the spiritual conflict which was now and then renewed within him, the hermit was as happy as Robinson Crusoe might have been, if instead of being waited upon by his man Friday, he had found some gentle, pretty Fayaway. He built his hut under a great bower of verdure, formed by interlacing trees, of luxuriant East Indian growth, through which the sunshine cast a golden glimmer. Gorgeous parrots glanced about in the bright atmosphere, and swarms of bees hummed cheerfully at their work among the flowers. A small river flowed near by, on which sailed troops of dazzling white swans. No sound was heard there, except the buzz of insects, the song of birds, the cry of wild deer, and the voice of the hermit chanting hymns to his gods.

Very beautiful was the boy who grew there alone with nature. He was flexible as an osier, nimble as a fawn, and a whole tropical heaven looked out from his ardent eyes. It was truly an Eden for love and childhood; but the demon Fear cast his shadow there. The poor hermit could not, for any length of time, dispel the idea that he was forfeiting hopes of paradise hereafter, by thus making to himself a paradise below. His eyes melted with tenderness as he gazed on the beautiful child sleeping on the breast of his beautiful mother; then he would turn away and sigh at the thought that for loving them so dearly, he might be obliged to return on earth again in some inferior shape; perhaps in that of a parish, a goat, or even an ape.

When the little Manou was three years old, his mother died. The hermit buried her in the silent forest, and then there came over him in his loneliness a renewed desire to be purified from every earthly stain, to rise above every human affection, and become completely absorbed in the contemplation of the Divine Being. But the little one clung to his heart-strings, and tied him to this earth. He resolved to forego extraordinary pilgrimages and penances, until the boy became a man; for the sacred books assured him, that in fulfilling the duties of a father, he was doing something for his own happiness in a future existence; and in this particular their teachings harmonized with the promptings of his own heart. But what if he should die while Manou was still in his childhood? Die without atoning for his human enjoyment by severe penances and mortifications of the body? He shuddered at the possibility of coming into the world again in the form of a parish or an ape. Thus did a spectral theology haunt his brain, in various forms it has haunted the brains of thousands. Meanwhile the friendly old earth carried him on her bosom, and soothed him with murmuring waters, the song of birds, and the prattle of his little Manou.

The hermit's most earnest wish was to have his son renowned as a saint; and in order to keep him perfectly safe from the temptation which had dragged him downward in his own saintly career, he resolved that he should never hear there was such a being in the world as woman. The child pined for his mother at first, but never hearing her name mentioned, he at last forgot her. He spent his youth in gathering wild grain, fruit and flowers, offering sacrifices to the gods according to the instruction of his father, feeding his tame deer, and learning portions of the Vedas* by heart. Never coming in contact with any of the stormy passions of life, his countenance was singularly calm and innocent; but in the languid dreaminess of his eye, there was something that indicated latent fire.

Existence passed smoothly and pleasantly with him, till he attained his fifteenth year. At that time it chanced that a portion of the British army passing across the country to a new destination, came into the neighborhood, and were quietly encamped for a few days among the surrounding hills. A company of officers, one or two of them with wives and children, took an excursion in the forest to enjoy the beauty of the scenery. Manou, wandering as usual in search of fruits and flowers to offer to the gods, heard such sweet sounds as he had never heard before. He stopped and listened eagerly. Did they come from birds in paradise? As he stood gazing all round him in the air, the tones ceased; then suddenly they burst forth again in livelier measure. He followed them, and drew ever nearer, pausing to listen with timid wonder. At last, he came within sight of a vision that almost gave him wings. A lad with the European complexion, which Manou had never seen, was leaning against a tree warbling on his flute, and a fair young girl was singing while she playfully fastened wild flowers in his hair. Never in human eyes shone a light so intense as beamed from the young Hindoo! He was afraid to speak, he was almost afraid to breathe, lest the lovely vision should vanish. The maiden searching for new flowers skipped through the bushes that separated them, but when she met the steadfast eagerness of his gaze, she screamed and fled, dropping half her flowers. When Manou recovered from his astonishment, he sprang after them, but they were nowhere to be seen.

The quick tropical blood leaped in his veins under this new excitement; and when he entered the hut, his father was instantly struck with fire in his eyes, and the flush on his cheek. "Oh, father," he exclaimed, "I have seen two such beautiful creatures! One young man, not at all like me, made such delightful sounds with something he held to his mouth! But the other! oh, how beautiful he was! His eyes were like a piece of the sky, and his hair was like the sunshine. He wore a long robe, almost to his feet, and he sprang through the bushes like a deer. I did not know there was anything in this world so beautiful! Who do you think they were? Did they come from that Europe you have told me about? I will make you a staff to-morrow, and we will walk till we find them."

The hermit easily guessed that his son had seen an English girl; and to divert his mind from the idea of going in pursuit of her, he said quietly, "How does my son know that he has not seen a vision of Gandharvas† and Asparas?"‡

"I did not think of that," replied Manou; "only when I first heard the sounds, they seemed to me to come from Paradise." But this explanation did not cure his restlessness. As he lay down on his couch of leaves at night, he inquired, "Do the Gandharvas live with the Asparas, father?"

"They are much together," replied the old man.

Manou was still for a long time, and the hermit supposed he had fallen asleep; but again he broke the silence of the night by asking, "Father, shall I ever become one of those spirits of sweet sounds?"

"Perhaps you may, my son, when you die, if you fulfil all your duties, sacrifice often to the gods, subdue the senses, and think no evil thoughts."

"What is it to subdue the senses?" he asked.

"It is not to eat when you are hungry, or drink when you are thirsty, or sleep when you are drowsy."

"And what are evil thoughts?" enquired the guileless babe of fifteen.

The hermit found it difficult to answer in a manner intelligible to the inexperienced youth. "To wish to kill anything, or harm anything, is having an evil thought," he replied; "but silence is best for you now, my son."

Obedience is among the greatest of Hindoo virtues, and therefore Manou spoke no more; but he lay long awake, wondering that it was possible to wish to kill anything. Extreme reverence for Nature, inculcated by the pantheistic creed of his country, had taught him that it was a sin to throw a stone at a bird, or even to pull fruit too violently, lest the tree should be unnecessarily wounded; and the degree of hardness that could commit murder was to him inconceivable. But pleasanter ideas chased away these disturbing thoughts, and he fell asleep to dream of flower-nymphs and musicians of the air.—When he woke, the music of his dream still sounded so audibly in his spiritual ear, that he started and looked round in search of the lovely vision he had seen the preceding day. The first question he asked was, "Father, if I do not eat when I am hungry, nor drink when I am thirsty; if I sacrifice constantly to the gods, and obey you, and feed everything but myself, how long will it be before I can become a Gandharva?"

The gentle-hearted hermit looked at him with a sort of mournful reproach, as if he would have said, "Are you then so anxious to leave me alone, my son?" But he quelled the human feeling, and calmly answered, "It may be ten years, or it may be a hundred, or it may be a thousand. I cannot tell how many forms you will be obliged to take, or how long you may remain in them. But if you do your duties well, and mortify the body, you may become something much higher and holier than a Gandharva. You may become entirely absorbed in the Divine Mind, and enjoy eternal beatitude."

"I should like to be a Gandharva fifty thousand years," replied Manou; "for they have those beautiful Asparas for companions. To have an Aspara sing to me, and smile in my face while she placed flowers in my hair, would not that be divine beatitude?"

The hermit groaned, and called his son to their morning sacrifices. The youth performed all his duties with redoubled zeal, but he was evidently absorbed with the one idea that had taken possession of him. He lingered about the grove where he had heard the flute, and often waited there for hours. When sunlight gleamed through the foliage, he hoped it was the golden-haired Aspara. When shadows floated over the ground, he thought the beautiful objects of his vision were hovering near him, though unseen. He gathered up the flowers which the maiden had dropped among the bushes, and reverently preserved them in baskets of moss. He said their souls had gone away and become sweet sounds. Perhaps they would come to him when he was at Gandharva, and when he breathed them forth again in heavenly tones, they would become flowers far more beautiful than they had been. Men would call them fragrant and graceful, but only the flower-nymphs and the music-spirits would know that their fragrance was a song.

Day by day, he ate less, and his dark eyes became larger and more luminous. The maiden, whom he supposed to be a nymph, was always in his dreams. Again and again, he asked, "Why will not my soul go out of this body, that I may become a Gandharva."

At last, by starvation and intense longing, he wasted away and died. The old hermit buried him tenderly, and on the grave of his innocent and beloved child, he shed his last tear, and struggled with his last human emotion. He did not know that the poetic, loving, intense spirit of the child carried with him all his remembrances of moonlit groves, and dream music, and flower-nymphs, and performed another human pilgrimage in the form of Mozart, before it became a Gandharva.

On himself, he felt that the greatest of Hindoo afflictions had fallen; for he had now no child to offer funeral sacrifices for him, when he departed from the body; and this his creed taught him was essential to the future welfare of his soul. But he meekly accepted this destiny as a punishment he deserved. "Nothing remains for me now," he said, "but severe penance for my sins, and a remote hope that, by complete annihilation of the body, I may finally attain to complete absorption in the Divine Mind, and thus remain in immortal paradise." He made terrible vows of self-torture, and fulfilled them. Day and night he stood on tiptoe without food. In summer he exposed himself to the hot sunshine, and in winter he lived in the water.—Finally, he made a vow to walk a thousand miles with his arms perpetually stretched upward. But before he had half fulfilled his task, the poor abused body fell down exhausted, and strangers hid it in the earth. [Union Magazine.

* The sacred books of the Hindoos.

† The spirits of tuneful sounds, celestial musicians of the air, believed in by Hindoos.

‡ Nymphs of Hindoo mythology.

CHANGE IN LADIES' DRESS. The new fashion in the cut of ladies' dresses is the delight of painters and sculptors. The wavy line which pursued the waist to its termination, is now continued without interruption to the flounce or hem, and the dress being fitted to the hips by plaits and careful seams. These are called *Princess* dresses, and they are a revival of grace which has been long lost to the costume of the sex. Nothing could be well more at war with the principles of true art, than the sort of ledge or shelf of gatherings which make of a woman's figure, the effect of a cup set in a petticoat saucer. The curves of the hips and the hollow of the back are among the lines of the female figure most valued in sculpture, and the lovelier half of the human race is to re-assume one of its most heightening advantages. We read also in the French papers that the dresses expose the bust much more, and the arms much less, than in previous seasons. The sleeve comes to the elbow, and the costly fashion of dentelles give infinite richness and grace to all the newest apparitions of ball dresses. [Home Journal.

THE FARMER'S WIFE. The following remarks relating to the condition of woman, are from the pen of John Quincy Adams:

"The female is formed in a delicate mould—for sufferance rather than action. In every state of society, woman must live in a state of dependence upon man. To the savage hunter, she is but a mere domestic animal. To the shepherd, she is but as one of the tamed, beautiful and affectionate animals around him, and shares his regards with the sheep and the ox, who yield him food and raiment. To the husbandman she resumes her native dignity, and is no longer the slave or the plaything of her tyrant, used at will or caprice, worn out and thrown aside; but becomes the partner of his heart and life, the mistress of his home, the prop and stay of his soul; that bosom no longer racked with jealous tortures of other women sharing her husband's love—the love of each forms the happiness of each. She is the common mother of the whole family; and all are bound to her by one holy bond of filial obedience. And in this community alone woman enjoys that true liberty and love which is her true birthright and her blessing."

[From the National Era.]

THE CRISIS.

The day is breaking in the East, of which the prophets told,
And brightens up the sky of Time the Christian Age of Gold:
Old Might to Right is yielding, battle blade to clerkly pen,
Earth's monarchs are her peoples, and her serfs stand up as men;
The idea rejoice together, in a day are nations born,
And the slave walks free in Tunis, and by Stamboul's Golden Horn!

Is this, oh countrymen of mine! a day for us to sow
The soil of new-gained empire with Slavery's seeds of woe?
To feed with our fresh life-blood the old world's cast-off crime,
Dropped, like some monstrous early birth, from the tired lap of Time?
To run anew the evil race the old lost nations ran,
And die like them of unbelief of God and wrong of man?

The Crisis presses on us; face to face with us it stands,
With solemn lips of question, like the Sphinx in Egypt's sands!
This day we fashion Destiny, our web of Fate we spin;
This day for all hereafter choose we holiness or sin;
Even now from starry Gerizim, or Ebal's cloudy crown,
We call the dews of blessing or the bolts of cursing down!

By all for which the martyrs bore their agony and shame;
By all the warning words of truth with which the prophets came;
By the Future which awaits us; by all the hopes which cast
Their faint and trembling beams across the blackness of the Past;
And in the awful name of Him who for Earth's freedom died;
Oh ye people! oh my brothers! let us choose the righteous side!

[J. G. Whittier.

LETTERS FROM HON. JOHN Q. ADAMS TO HIS SON, ON THE BIBLE AND ITS TEACHINGS.

LETTER. II.

The first point of view in which I have invited you to consider the Bible is in the light of a *Divine Revelation*. And what are we to understand by these terms?—I intend as much as possible, to avoid the field of controversy, which I am not well acquainted with, and for which I have little respect, and still less inclination. My idea of the Bible as a *Divine Revelation* is founded upon its practical use to mankind, and not upon metaphysical subtleties. There are three points of doctrine, the belief of which forms the foundation of all morality. The first is the existence of a God; the second is, the immortality of the human soul; and the third is, a future state of rewards and punishments.

Suppose it possible for a man to disbelieve either of these articles of faith, and that man will have no other law than that of the tiger, or the shark; the laws of man may bind him in chains, or may put him to death, but they can never make him wise, virtuous or happy. It is possible to believe them all, without believing that the Bible is a Divine revelation. It is so obvious to every reasonable being that he did not make himself, and the world which he inhabits could as little make itself, the moment we begin to exercise the power of reflection, it seems impossible to escape the conviction that there is a Creator.

It is equally evident that the Creator must be a spiritual, and not a material being; there is also a conscio sness that the thinking part of our nature is not material, but spiritual—that it is not subject to the laws of matter, nor perishable with it. Hence arises the belief that we have an immortal soul; and pursuing the train of thought which the visible creation and observation upon ourselves suggests, we must soon discover that the Creator must also be the governor of the universe—that His wisdom, and His goodness, must be without bounds—that He is a righteous God and loves righteousness,—that mankind are bound by the laws of righteousness and are accountable to Him for their obedience to them in this life, according to their good or evil deeds.

This completion of divine justice must be reserved for another life. The existence of a Creator, the immortality of the human soul, and a future state of retribution, are therefore so perfectly congenial to natural reason when once discovered—or rather it is so impossible for natural reason to disbelieve them—that it would seem the light of natural reason could alone suffice for their discovery; but the conclusion would not be correct. Human reason may be sufficient to get an obscure glimpse of these sacred and important truths, but it cannot discover them in all their clearness. For example;—in all the numberless false religions which have swayed the minds of men in different ages and regions of the world, the idea of a God has always been included:

"Father of all! in every age,
In every clime adored—
By saint, by savage and by sage—
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord.

So says Pope's universal prayer. But it is the God of the Hebrews alone who is announced to us as the creator of the world. The ideas of God entertained by the most illustrious, and most ingenious nations of antiquity were weak and absurd. The Persians worshipped the sun; the Egytians believed in an innumerable multitude of gods, and worshipped not only oxen, crocodiles, dogs and cats, but even garlics and onions. The Greeks invented a poetical religion, and adored men and women, virtues and vices, air, water and fire, and everything that a vivid imagination could personify

Almost all the Greek philosophers reasoned and meditated upon the nature of the gods; but scarcely any of them reflected enough even to imagine that there was but one God, and not one of them ever conceived of Him as the Creator of the world. Cicero has collected together all their opinions upon the nature of the gods, and pronounced them more like the dreams of madmen than the sober judgment of wise men. In the first book of Ovid's Metamorphoses, there is an account of the change of Chaos into the world. Before the sea and the earth, and the sky that surrounds all things, (says Ovid) there was a thing called Chaos, and some of the gods (he does not know which) separated from each other the elements of this Chaos, and turned them into the world; thus far and no farther could human reason extend. But the first words of the Bible are "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth."

The blessed and sublime idea of God as the Creator of the universe, the source of all human happiness for which all the sages and philosophers of Greece and Rome have groped in darkness and never found, is recalled in the first verse of the book of Genesis. I call it the source of all human virtue and happiness; because when we have attained the conception of a Being, who by the mere act of His will, created the world, it would follow as an irresistible consequence,—even if we were not told that the same being must also be the Governor of His own creation—that man with all other things, was also created by Him, and must hold his felicity and virtue on the condition of obedience to His will. In the first chapters of the Bible there is a short and rapid historical narrative of the manner in which the world and man were made—of the condition upon which happiness and immortality were bestowed upon our first parents—of their transgression of this condition—of the punishment denounced upon them—and the promise of redemption from it by the "seed of the woman."

There are and always have been, where the Holy Scriptures have been known, petty witlings, and self-conceited reasoners, who cavil at some of the particular details of the narration. Even serious inquirers after truth have sometimes been perplexed to believe that there should have been evening and morning before the existence of the sun—that man should be made of clay, and woman from the ribs of man—that they should have been forbidden to eat an apple, and for disobedience to that injunction, be with all their posterity doomed to death, and that eating an apple could give "the knowledge of good and evil,"—that a serpent should speak and beguile a woman. All this is undoubtedly marvellous, and above our comprehension. Much of it is clearly figurative and allegorical: nor is it easy to distinguish what part of it is to be understood in a literal and not in a symbolical sense. But all that it imports us to know or understand is plain; the great and essential principles, upon which our duties and enjoyments depend, are involved in no obscurity. A God, the Creator and governor of the universe, is revealed in all his majesty and power; the terms upon which he gave existence and happiness to the common parents of mankind are exposed to us in the clearest way.

Disobedience to the will of God, was the offence for which he was precipitated from paradise; obedience to the will of God is the merit by which paradise is to be regained. Here then, is the foundation of all morality,—the source of all our obligations, as accountable creatures. This idea of the transcendant power of the Supreme Being is essentially connected with that by which the whole duty of man is summed up; obedience to His will. I have observed that natural reason might suffice for an obscure perception, but not for the clear discovery of these truths. Even Cicero could start to his own mind the question: Whether justice could exist upon earth unless founded upon piety? but could not settle it to his own satisfaction. The ray of divine light contained in the principle, that justice has no other foundation than piety, could make its way to the soul of the heathen, but there it was extinguished in the low, unsettled and inconsistent notions which were the only foundations of his piety. How could his piety be pure or sound, when he did not know whether there was one God or a thousand—whether he, or they had or had not any concern in the formation of the world, and whether they had any regard to the affairs or the conduct of mankind!

Once assume the idea of a single God the creator of all things, whose will is the law of moral obligation to man, and to whom man is accountable, and piety becomes as rational as it is essential; it becomes the first of human duties; and not a doubt can thenceforth remain, that fidelity in the associations of human piety and that most excellent virtue, repose upon no other foundation. At a later age than Cicero, Longinus expressly quotes the 3d verse of the 1st chapter of Genesis as an example of the sublime. "God said let there be light, and there was light;" and wherein consists its sublimity? In the image of the transcendent power presented to the mind, with the most striking simplicity of expression. Yet this verse only exhibits the effects of that transcendent power which the first verse discloses in announcing as the Creator of the world. The true subject is in the idea given us of God. To such a God the heart of man must yield with cheerfulness the tribute of homage which it never could pay to the numerous gods of Egypt, to the dissolute debauchees of the heathen mythology, nor even to the more elevated, but not less fantastical imaginations of the Grecian philosophers and sages.

From your affectionate Father,
JOHN Q. ADAMS.

LETTER III.

The second general point of view, in which I propose for you to consider the Bible, to the end that it may "thoroughly furnish you unto all good works," is in the historical character.

To a man of liberal education, the study of history is not only useful, and important, but altogether indispensable, and with regard to the history contained in the Bible the observation which Cicero makes respecting that of his own country is much more emphatically applicable, "that it is not so much praise-worthy to be acquainted with as it is shameful to be ignorant of it." History, so far as it relates to the actions and adventures of men, may be divided in five different classes. First, the history of the world, otherwise called universal history; Second, that of particular nations: Third, that of particular institutions: Fourth, that of single families: and Fifth, that of individual men. The last two of these classes are generally distinguished by the name of memoirs and biography.

All these classes of history are to be found in the Bible, and it may be worth your while to discriminate them one from another. The universal history is short, and all contained in the first eleven chapters of Genesis, together with the first chapter of the book of Chronicles, which is little more then a genealogical list of names; but it is of great importance, not only as it includes the history of the creation, of the fall of man, of the antediluvian world, and the flood by which the whole human race, (excepting Noah and his family,) were destroyed, but as it gives a very precise account of the time from the creation until the birth of Abraham. This is the foundation of the ancient history, and in reading profane historians hereafter, I would advise you always to reflect upon their narratives with reference to it with respect to the chronology. A correct idea of this is so necessary to understand all history, ancient and modern, that I may hereafter write you something farther concerning it; for the present I shall only recommend to your particular attention the fifth and eleventh chapters of Genesis, and request you to cast up and write the amount of the age of the world when Abraham was born.

The remainder of the book of Genesis, beginning at the 12th chapter, is a history of one individual (Abraham) and his family, during three generations of his descendants, after which the book of Exodus commences with the history of the same family, multiplied into a nation; this national and family history is continued through the books of the old Testament until that of Job, which is of a peculiar character, differing in many particulars from every other part of the Scriptures. There is no other history extant which can give so interesting and correct view of the rise and progress of human associations as this account of Abraham and his descendants, through all the vicissitudes to which individuals, families and nations are liable. There is no other history, where the origin of a whole nation is traced up to a single man, and where a connected train of events and a regular series of persons from generation to generation is preserved. As the history of a family, it is ultimately connected with our religious principles and opinions, for it is the family from which (in his human character) Jesus Christ descended. It begins by relating the commands of God to Abraham to abandon his country, his kindred, and father's house, and go to the land which He would show him. This command was accompanied by two promises, from which, and from their fulfilment, arose the differences which I have just noticed between the history of the Jews, and that of every other nation.

The first of these promises was "That God would make Abraham a great nation, and bless him;" the second, and incomparably the most important one was, that "in him all the families of the earth should be blessed." This promise was made about two thousand years before the birth of Christ, and in Him had its fulfilment. When Abraham, in obedience to the command of God, had gone into the land of Canaan, the Lord appeared unto him and made him a third promise, which was that he should give that land to a nation which should descend from him, as a possession; this was fulfilled between five and six hundred years afterward. In reading all the historical books of both the Old and New Testaments, as well as the books of the Prophets, you should always bear in mind the reference which they have to these three promises of God to Abraham. All the history is no more than a narrative of the particular manner, and the detail of events by which those promises were fulfilled.

In the account of the creation, and the fall of man, I have already remarked that the moral doctrine inculcated by the Bible is, that the great consummation of all human virtue consists in obedience to the will of God. When we come hereafter to speak of the Bible in its ethical character, I shall endeavor to show you the intrinsic excellence of this principle; but I shall now only remark how strongly the principle itself is illustrated, first in the account of the fall, and next by the history of Abraham. In the account of the creation we are informed that God, after having made the world, created the first human pair, and "gave them dominion over every living thing that moveth upon the earth." He gave them also "every herb bearing seed, and the fruit of every tree for meat;" all this we are told "God saw was very good.

Thus the immediate possession of every thing was given them, and its perpetual enjoyment secured to their descendants, on condition of abstaining from the "fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil." It is altogether immaterial to my present remarks whether the narrative is to be understood in a literal or allegorical sense, as not only the knowledge, but the possession of created good was granted; the fruit of the tree, could confer upon them no knowledge but that of evil, and the command was nothing more than to abstain from that knowledge—to forbear from rushing upon their own destruction.

It is not sufficient to say that this was a command in its own nature light and easy; it was a command to pursue the only law of their nature, to keep the happiness that had been heaped upon them without measure; but observe—it contained the principle of *obedience*—it was assigned to them as a duty—and the heaviest of penalties was denounced upon its transgression. They were not to discuss the wisdom or justice of this command; they were not to inquire why it had been enforced upon them, nor could they have the slightest possible motive for the inquiry; unqualified felicity and immortality were already theirs; wretchedness and death were alone forbidden them, but placed within their reach as merely trials of their obedience. They violated the law; they forfeited their joy and immortality; they "brought into the world, death and all our woe."

Here, then, is an extreme case in which the mere principle of obedience could be tried—a command to abstain from that which every motive of reason and interest would have deterred had the command never been given—a command given in the easiest of all possible forms, requiring not so much as an action of any kind, but merely forbearance; and its transgression was so severely punished, the only inference we can draw from it is that the most aggravated of all crimes, and that which includes in itself all others, is disobedience to the will of God. Let us consider how the principle of obedience is inculcated in the history of Abraham, by a case in the extreme. God commanded Abraham to abandon forever his country, his kindred and his father's house, to go, he knew not where; promising, as a reward of his obedience, to bless him and his posterity, though he was then childless; he was required to renounce everything that could most contribute to the happiness and comfort of his life, and which was in his actual enjoyment; to become a houseless, friendless, wanderer upon the earth, on the mere faith of the promise that a land should be shown him which his descendants should possess—that they should be a great nation—and that through them all mankind should receive in future ages a blessing.

The obedience required of Adam, was merely to retain all the blessings he enjoyed; the obedience of Abraham was to sacrifice all that he possessed for the vague and distant prospect of a future compensation to his posterity; the self control and self denial required of Adam, were in themselves the slightest that imagination can conceive,—but its failure was punished by the forfeiture of all his enjoyments; the self-dominion to be exercised by Abraham was of the most painful kind—but its accomplishment will ultimately be rewarded by the restoration of all that was forfeited by Adam.

This restoration, however was to be obtained by no ordinary proof of obedience; the sacrifice of mere personal blessings, however great, could not lay the foundation for the redemption of mankind from death; the voluntary submission of Jesus Christ to his own death, in the most excruciating and ignominious form, was to consummate the great plan of redemption. But the submission of Abraham to sacrifice his beloved and only son Isaac—the child promised by God himself, and through whom all the greater promises were to be carried into effect, the feelings of nature, the parent's bowels, were all required to be sacrificed by Abraham to the blind, unquestioning principle of obedience to the will of God. The blood of Isaac was not indeed shed—the butchery of an only son by the hand of his father, was a sacrifice which a merciful God did not require to be completely executed; but as an instance of obedience it was imposed upon Abraham, and nothing less than the voice of an angel from Heaven could arrest his uplifted arm, and withhold him from sheathing his knife in the heart of his child. It was upon this testimonial of obedience that God's promise of redemption was expressly renewed to Abraham. "In thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed, because thou hast obeyed my voice."—Gen. xxii. 18.

From your affectionate father.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

FEMALE BEAUTY. Beauty, where the sole gift of nature, and in its highest perfection, retains its attractions but for a short time. It can catch the eye, but it will never of itself fix the affections. It is the daily sport of time, and accident, and disease. It perishes like a bankrupt fortune, without leaving anything behind it to satisfy those who give it credit. An informed mind, polished manners, and a cheerful disposition, are beauties which will never cease to please. Sweetness of temper gives to the most ordinary countenance an animation which no mere beauty can equal. It catches, it attracts, and it fixes the affections. It makes the possessor happy in solitude, and agreeable in company. It is that disposition which is the most estimable qualifications in a wife and a mother. Beauty may attract lovers, and songs, and fashionable fame. A well informed mind, and a sweet temper, will attract a husband, and all the felicities that attend a married life, the affection of children, the love of friends, and the general respect of the world.

THE CONDITION OF THE POOR IN ENGLAND. The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, makes some observations on the present condition of the laboring classes in Great Britian, which he attributes to a redundancy of population:

"Emigration is one of the principal remedies thought of, but it does not appear that any plan of emigration can be devised extensive enough to do more than mitigate the existing evil; probably all that could be done would not prevent its increase. The population of the United Kingdom increases annually at least 250,000, after deducting the present average emigration, and this number must be deported annually from the kingdom to keep the population down to its present superabundant number. The expense of such a measure, including provision and shelter for a season after the arrival of the emigrant at his new home, would be immense, and such as no Minister dare propose to raise a tax to provide for.

But something must be done; another bad harvest would test the stability or our present institutions. This is the only weak point in the condition and prospects of the country, and we hope and trust that means will be found to strengthen and defend it. One of the most obvious means, and it fortunately happens that it is considered practicable to a very great extent, is the increasing the fertility of the land already under cultivation by an improved system of agricultural management and the application of chemical manures, and by bringing into a productive state all the land at present lying waste, which would reimburse the expense of reclaiming. Liebeg has predicted the existence of large beds of fossil manures in England. He says: "In the remains of an extinct animal world England is to find the means of increasing her wealth in agricultural produce, as she has already found the great support of her manufacturing industry in fossil fuel." This prophecy has been fulfilled in part by the discovery of large beds of fossil phosphates, the most fertilizing of manures in Surry, along the lower edge of the chalk formation, and immediately upon the hard silicious limestone rock. The produce of these beds yields lime in combination with phosphoric acid, equal together in fertilizing effects to fifty-seven per cent. of bone-earth phosphate. The discovery of these deposites is of the greatest importance to agriculture."

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE.

On the banks of the Saone, near the old feudal town of Macon, was born in the year 1792, ALPHONSE DE PRAT, who took the name of LAMARTINE from an uncle whose possessions he afterwards inherited. His father, descended from an old aristocratic family, was a Major of Cavalry under Louis XVI. He was a convert to the educational theories of Rousseau, and accustomed his son to all kinds of physical hardships. Until his twelfth year, the young Alphonse was allowed to ramble in the fields or on the hills of the Saone, with bare head and feet, in all weathers; his mother, whose virtues he has so tenderly and sweetly sung, was his only teacher. After studying four years in the college at Belley, he spent two years in travel, visiting, in company with a friend, all the capitals of Europe and mingling in the gay life of Courts.

In 1813 he entered the Body Guard of Louis XVIII. in which he remained nearly two years. It was during this time that his feelings, calming down after the exciting round of society in which he had mingled, began to find voice in poetry, though his first effusions were not given to the world till several years afterward. He was appointed Charge to Turin soon after the fall of Napoleon, and resided several years in that city and Florence, to which he was afterward transferred. His "*Meditations Poetiques*" appeared in 1820, and were first introduced to notice by Jules Janin. Their popularity was immediate and unbounded. Nothing was talked of in the literary circles of Paris, but the new and impassioned poet, who had risen among them, without the slightest premonition of his approach. It is grateful to know that the generous appreciation which the poet received from Janin, was repaid by the encouragment which he, in turn, gave to Jean Reboul, the baker of Niames, and now one of the most popular poets of France.

In 1821 he married an English lady of great beauty and talents, and was soon after attached to the Embassy at Naples, where he composed his "*Harmonies Poetiques*," which were published in 1823. The following year he was appointed Charge to Tuscany, and lived several years at Florence in intimate relations with the Grand Duke. During this time he gave to the world "The Last Canto of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," and "The Dutch of Socrates," a moral and didactic poem. On one occasion, hearing Gen. Pope speak unfavorably to the honor of France, he challenged him, and was dangerously wounded in the duel which followed.

He was in the North of France, and had just been named Minister to Greece, when the Three Days overturned the throne of Charles X. This Revolution gave rise to one of the most interesting books of romantic travel ever written. Not feeling immediately at liberty to enter the service of the house of Orleans, he determined to execute a long cherished project—that of a voyage to the East. He purchased a ship at Marseilles, which was fitted up in a magnificent style, and, accompanied with a numerous retinue, set sail for Smyrna. After narrowly escaping shipwreck on the coast of Karamania, and touching at the principal ports of Greece and the Archipelago, he landed in Syria. At Beyrout, where he had the misfortune to lose his only daughter, Julia, he left his wife, and, accompanied by a large band of Arab horsemen, visited the Holy Land, and extended his journey into the desert beyond Lebanon, to the ruins of ancient Palmyra. While here, a Turkish courier, mounted on a fleet camel, arrived with letters announcing his election as Deputy for the Department of the North. He immediately retraced his journey, and, after an absence of thirteen months, reached Paris and took his seat in the Chamber of Deputies.

He at first joined the Conservative party, at the head of which stood Guizot; but, on being elected soon after to represent Macon, his birth place, he began to manifest sentiments of a more liberal nature; and especially called down on himself the satire of Cormenin, by declaring himself independent of party, and governed alone by the power of great ideas. Since then he has steadily progressed in his advocacy of republican principles; and his popularity increased so rapidly that in 1843, when he opposed himself violently to the policy of Guizot, the whole body of the liberal members joined him, and the Court sought in vain to win him over to its service. In *Le Bien Public*, a journal which he established at Macon, he has always advocated the entire freedom of the press and the abolition of the Death Penalty.

In 1843 a grand festival was given to himself by the Maconaise, at which he expressed himself even more openly, and published soon after a programme of what he conceived to be the principles of true political freedom. Through long practice and the exercise of a careful judgment, he has attained oratorial powers of the highest order, as the sublime scenes enacted in the Hotel de Ville bear witness. He possesses more power at this moment, perhaps, than any other man in France—and that he will employ it for her good and glory, the constant nobility of his character assures us.

Lamartine is tall and slender in form, but remarkably graceful and self-possessed in all his movements. Early education and long intercourse with society, have given him a refinement and brilliancy of manner, which are unequalled, even in the aristocratic *salons* of Paris. His eyes are of a deep and clear blue, and his hair light brown, and flowing. His lips are thin, but very expressive, and his whole countenance is fully as indicative of the poet as the politician. [Tribune.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY. The New Orleans papers contain eight or ten columns of closely printed matter, of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry now sitting in Mexico, for the trial of officers. Gen. Scott, for reasons set forth, formally withdrew the charges preferred against Lieut. Col. Duncan and Maj. Gen. Pillow. Gen. P., however, desired that his case might be taken up. The Court finally decided on proceeding with his case, when Gen. Scott submitted the charges and specifications. Gen. Pillow announced Lieut. Col. Duncan and Major Breckenridge, as having been engaged to assist him in conducting his case. On the fifth day, 21st ult, the examination of witnesses commenced, and Mr. Freaner, the "Mustang" of the New Orleans Delta, was put on the stand. His evidence related altogether to the publication of articles, furnished or assented to by Gen Pillow. Nothing important was elicited up to the time of the adjournment of the Court.

A MOTHER POISONED BY HER DAUGHTER. A Mrs. Kane died on Saturday, at her residence in Curve street, under circumstances which induced the belief that poison had been administered to her at the hands of her daughter, 14 years of age. The facts in the case were made known to Coroner Pratt, who summoned a jury of inquest yesterday morning, but who adjourned without finishing their inquiries. The daughter, a child by a former husband, named Pinkerton, admits the fact that she purchased arsenic, and gave it to the deceased, who was unwell at the time. She also states that she supposed it would make her more unwell for a time, but did not know that it would prove fatal. She was arrested yesterday, and committed to jail to await the result of the investigation now pending. [Advertiser.

THE LATE HIGHWAY ROBBERY. Mr. Childs, who was beaten and robbed in Natick, on the night of the 1st, by some frishmen, is not expected to live through the day. Dr. Hoyt being satisfied he could not recover, Justice Adams took his deposition on Friday. His statement did not vary from the account furnished for the Transcript on Monday. He says one of the men seized his horse by the head, turned him short round, and threw Mr. C. out of the wagon. One then jumped upon his chest and held him down, while the other rifled his pockets. He fully recognizes the pocket-book. The doctor remarked to him yesterday that he had but a few hours to live, and asked him if he wished to alter his declaration. He said no. He is nearly 78 years of age. [Transcript.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ Counterfeit 1, 2 and $3 bills on many of the New England Banks are in circulation—Perkins's stereotype plate

MAINE.

Agricultural Bank, Brewer	closed.
Bangor Commercial, at Bangor	closed.
Bangor Bank, old	closed.
Bath Bank	closed.
Castine Bank	closed.
Citizens' Bank, Augusta	worthless.
Calais Bank	closed.
City Bank, Portland	..60 per cts.
Damariscotta Bank, Nobleboro'	charter expired
Exchange, Portland	worthless.
Frankfort Bank	char. expired.
Globe Bank, Bangor	worthless.
Georgia Lumber Co., Portland	worthless.
Hallowell and Augusta	worthless.
Kennebec Bank, Hallowell	worthless.
Kennebunk Bank	worthless.
Lafayette Bank, Bangor	worthless.
Maine Bank	closed.
Mercantile, Bangor	closed.
Oldtown, Orono	8 @ .. c.
Oxford Bank, Fryeburg	worthless.
Passamaquoddy, Eastport	fraud.
People's Bank, Bangor	worthless.
Penobscot Bank, Bangor	closed.
Portland Bank	closed.
Saco Bank	closed.
Stillwater Canal, Orono